

Landslide for Mitterrand party in first ballot

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

The Socialist Party scored a landslide victory in the first ballot of the parliamentary elections today. It gained the highest percentage of votes cast for one party in the history of the Fifth Republic. The turnout of 70.7 per cent was the second lowest in 19 years.

The Socialists and their Left-wing Radical partners would have an absolute majority of seats, without the Communists, in the new National Assembly if today's trend is confirmed in the second round of voting on June 21.

Computer estimates, at 8 pm when the polls closed in the Paris region gave the Socialists between 37 and 39 per cent of the vote—13 per cent more than they obtained in the last parliamentary elections.

The Communists polled more than 16 per cent, a figure comparable with their score in the first ballot of the presidential elections on April 26 when they lost a million voters.

That shows that the fall in the Communist vote then was not a passing occurrence, linked to the special circumstances of the presidential elections; but the indication of a permanent decline of paramount importance for the future balance of power in French politics.

The two parties of the previous Government suffered a substantial setback even in relation to the presidential election. This is confirmation of the dynamic trend provoked by the election of M. François Mitterrand as President on May 10.

The tactics of the Gaullists and Giscardians of putting up a single candidate in most constituencies in order to stem the "pink tide" has obviously not paid off. Coming so soon after their antagonism in the presidential election it struck the voters as unnatural.

The Gaullist scored 20.67 per cent, and the Giscardian Union pour la Démocratie Française 19.75 per cent, according to computer estimates. Translated in terms of seats, it means that they look like losing between 120 out of the 274 seats they held in the last Parliament.

The high rate of abstentions is a classic phenomenon under the Fifth Republic. When parliamentary elections take place in the wake of a referendum or presidential elections, the rate of abstentions is always higher than when they take place independently.

For the first time in 36 years, President Mitterrand voted in his constituency of Chateaufort for someone other than himself. The candidate this time is his stand-in, M. Bernard Baudouin, who has no worries about his election in this Socialist stronghold.

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, was elected outright in today's first ballot, in his constituency of Lille, which he has represented since 1973. In

The Queen's safety is being reviewed

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

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The incident affecting the Queen at the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Saturday came in the wake of a recent review of security for the Royal Family after attacks on public figures abroad.

Today Marcus Simon Sarjeant, aged 17 and unemployed, of Capel le Ferne, Kent, is to appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court charged with firing six blank cartridges from a replica gun at the Queen as she entered Horse Guards Parade to the ceremony. The Queen was unhurt, but had to calm her horse before continuing the ceremony.

The incident, according to a source close to Buckingham Palace, follows a review of security for the Royal Family and their homes prompted by the recent attacks on President Reagan and the Pope, both by lone gunmen. Experts looked at precautions in hand at palaces and the problems of public appearances.

The general view was that it would be inconceivable to stop such appearances, and that some risks might have to be taken, although everything possible would be done to protect the Queen and her family.

Yesterday Buckingham Palace would not comment on any recent review, but said that security was always kept under review. Scotland Yard, which provides officers to protect the Royal Family, also said that security was constantly reviewed.

However, Scotland Yard added that the weekend's events would bring a fresh examination of the problems of protecting the Queen. The man in charge, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Radley, will also have to consider the problems of the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, which is now six weeks away.

The ceremony will bring to London a number of foreign dignitaries and the Royal Family will be on public view to and from St Paul's Cathedral.

Saturday's incident, watched by millions on television, was

over in a matter of minutes. As the sound of the shots rang out at the corner of Horse Guards Parade and the Mall, the Queen's horse was startled but brought under control as police men pushed into the crowd behind her.

The Queen called Sarjeant as the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Charles rode up alongside her.

It would have been for the Queen herself to halt the ceremony or curtail it, based on the advice of the police. This would have been passed to her by Major General H. D. A. Langley, the officer commanding the Household Division.

Yesterday the Queen spent a day free of any public engagements. According to Buckingham Palace "the Queen is perfectly all right. She suffered in no way." Later today she will be attending a service of thanksgiving for the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle.

In the meantime a number of MPs are considering raising the issues surrounding Saturday's incident and the control of replica weapons in the Commons. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is likely to face some questioning and will receive a report on the incident from Scotland Yard.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher saw the incident from the special stand erected for the Prime Minister and the representatives of the Commonwealth. She is understood to have been in touch with Buckingham Palace.

Mr Sarjeant has been charged that on June 13, 1981 at the Mall he "wilfully and recklessly" fired a replica gun at the Queen, and might have killed an innocent bystander, Mr Ennals said.

Mr Griffiths, speaking on the BBC radio programme, The

section two of the Treason Act 1842.

Police investigating the case under the command of Detective Superintendent Charles Snape are examining a replica pistol and a message written on the back of a Kent bus seat threatening the attack.

No further charges are expected against Mr Sarjeant, the son of an electrical engineer, who was held at Cannon Row police station. MPs on both sides of the Commons believe that Saturday's incident will force the Government to introduce legislation, for which some backbenchers have been pressing for several months, to control replica guns (Julian Hayland writes).

Mr Whitelaw is to be tackled again today by Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, and a minister in the last government, and Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, who is Parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation.

Mr Ennals said yesterday that when the two MPs went together to see Mr Whitelaw to convince him that the law should be changed, they believed they persuaded him.

But he then sent back a letter, which I guess was drafted by the Civil Service, which set out all the difficulties. Mr Griffiths and I did not accept that these difficulties were insurmountable, and in the light of yesterday's events it is clear that there must be legislation.

Mr Ennals's interest began more than a year ago, when the wife of a jeweller in his constituency was held up with a replica pistol, and robbed of jewelry worth £2,000 to £3,000. "There have been a number of incidents when replicas have been used and have led to deaths."

In Saturday's incident a member of the security forces might legitimately have fired back at a man aiming the replica at the Queen, and might have killed an innocent bystander, Mr Ennals said.

Mr Griffiths, speaking on the BBC radio programme, The



Marcus Simon Sarjeant in air cadet uniform.

World This Weekend, said that he fired a replica Webley, loaded with blanks, in Mr Whitelaw's office.

The Home Secretary asked his officials to think again, but the result, three months later, was a three-page letter of Civil Service argument, saying why it was impossible.

Lance Corporal Alex Gallows, aged 36, of the Scots Guards, talked yesterday of the "raw hate" he felt as he pounced after the blanks were fired.

He admitted that the thought ran through his head that he should use his ceremonial sword to kill the man.

Continued on back page, col 6

Eire election leaves power in the balance

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

It will be a fortnight before it is known for certain who will form the next administration in the Irish Republic after Thursday's general election, which produced a hung parliament.

Six independent MPs hold the balance of power between the Fianna Fail Party of Mr Charles Haughey and the combined forces of Fine Gael and the Labour Party.

Fianna Fail took 45 per cent of the first preference vote, its worst performance since 1961. Fine Gael did best out of the swing against the Government of 4.5 per cent, capturing its biggest-ever vote and making it for the first time a credible challenger to become the single biggest party.

The Labour Party was humiliated, losing even its leader, Mr Frank Cluskey. On Wednesday it elects a new leader and a "delegate" conference will decide next Sunday whether it is willing to try to form another coalition. Its mood is far more unpredictable than when it created the coalition Government of 1973/77 with Fine Gael, but the odds seem to favour another partnership.

The Dail will elect a new administration on June 30, but whatever happens the incoming Government will be in constant danger of defeat. The result was: Fianna Fail, 78 seats; Fine Gael, 65; Labour 15; others, 8.

Two of the "others" are terrorists held at the Maze prison, Belfast. Patrick Agnew, aged 26, serving 16 years for various offences including attempted murder, was elected in Co Louth, which adjoins South Armagh.

Kieran Doherty, also 26, serving 22 years for possession of firearms and explosives, captured the fourth seat in the border constituency of Cavan-Monaghan. Mr Doherty is on hunger strike and is likely to be dead in four to five weeks, which will precipitate a by-election. Another hunger striker seems likely to stand.

Mr Haughey made it clear on Saturday that he intends trying to remain as Prime Minister. The Government and opposition parties each have the potential support of three of the six independent MPs. The Maze men, naturally, will not be there to vote.

Mr Haughey may be forced into the fascinating prospect of seeking the support of Mr Neal Blaney, a hard-line Donegal independent and an outspoken supporter of the Provisionals.

The arithmetic at present seems to favour a coalition government. However, the Labour Party, whose percentage share of first preference votes dropped from 11.6 per cent in 1977 to less than 10 per cent, is likely to make stringent conditions before agreeing to a partnership.

Fine Gael took 36 per cent of the first preference votes, a 6 per cent improvement on 1977. Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Fine Gael leader, can rightly claim a personal victory. He has transformed the inefficient party machine since assuming the leadership four years ago.

Results in full, page 2
Irish hangover, page 12
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Split in Civil Service unions likely over strike call

Early returns from Civil Service union meetings show a marked variation in levels of support for an all-out strike by 530,000 white collar civil servants for an improved pay offer. A crucial strategic meeting of the nine unions' major policy committee could show deep divisions. Some leaders believe that the Government may have won its battle to limit pay increases to 7 per cent. Most meetings of union members will be held during the next three days. Page 2

Meat debased by technology

Meat is being debased by companies using modern technology a report by Southampton's trading standards department claimed. Analysts are unable to detect the practice. The department cites a household brand name of pianed ham that had been adulterated with urea. Page 4

McEnroe wins heated final

John McEnroe, aged 22, of the United States, won the singles event in the tennis tournament at Queen's Club for the third year in succession. He defeated another American, Brian Gottfried, 7-6, 7-5 in an hour and 50 minutes but not without another brush with the umpire, a woman, who warned him for "unsportsmanlike behaviour." Page 10

Shark hits boat

A shark landed across the deck of a fishing boat off the Isle of Wight, killing itself and injuring two fishermen. The shark was 13ft long and is believed to have attacked the boat, which was nearly sunk by the impact. Page 4

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Ousted MP may seek by-election

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Labour Party is faced with the possibility of a politically embarrassing by-election in Liverpool, West Derby, between Mr Eric Ogden, the sitting "moderate" Labour member, and Mr Robert Wareing, the left-wing, who was last week chosen by the local constituency party to contest the next election.

Mr Ogden has indicated that he is seriously thinking of bringing matters to a head between the left and right wings of the party by resigning his seat and trying to force a by-election, in which he would describe himself as "Labour MP seeking reelection."

He would forfeit party membership by opposing Mr Wareing, the official Labour candidate; but if returned, he says, he would ask to be allowed to join the parliamentary party and take the Labour whip.

Mr Ogden, a Labour MP for 17 years, is sponsored by the National Union of Mineworkers. He said on BBC radio's *The World This Weekend* yesterday that to force a by-election "would be a tremendous gamble." He could not at present meet the expenses.

But all his political instincts and experience told him that the ballot box was the only way the ordinary voters could say what kind of Labour MP they wanted.

One difficulty for Mr Ogden is that he could not be sure if he resigned that a by-election would follow at once. By convention it would fall to the Labour Party to move the writ for a poll, and it might be in no hurry.

Yet that is only a convention. Any friendly MP is empowered to move the writ. West Derby is a safe seat, but due to disappear because of boundary changes before the next general election. Barnsley clash, page 2

30 Polish attacks on Russians claimed

By Our Foreign Staff

There have been about 30 attacks on Soviet soldiers or their families in Poland in recent weeks, according to a weekly Polish communist publication opposed to reforms in the country.

The independent Solidarity trade union has said for a while that thorough police investigation after the latest anti-Soviet incident when pain was caused on a monument in Lublin symbolizing gratitude to Soviet soldiers who liberated the town at the end of the Second World War.

Solidarity sent a team yesterday to clean off the paint which had been put on the monument in broad daylight earlier in the weekend while Mr Lesch Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was in Lublin to address a meeting. Mr Walesa denounced the incident on national television and called it "a provocation intended to smear Solidarity."

At the same time Mr Walesa is quoted today in the German magazine *Der Spiegel* as saying that a Soviet intervention in Poland would be "the biggest, senseless mistake which they could make." Poles would resist but actively and passively, he said.

The latest details of anti-Soviet acts in Poland and the assertion that 30 Soviet citizens have been harassed appear in the new weekly *Rzeczpospolita* (Reality), which blames the authorities for failing to act.

The Soviet Union last week protested to the Polish leader over what it said was an increase in anti-Soviet incidents in Poland. Although they deny any such increase, the Polish leaders responded by saying they would apply stern measures against the "madmen who want to set our homeland on fire," as General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, told *Rzeczpospolita*.

Meanwhile, Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, has won overwhelming election by a Krakow regional party

Bomb meant for Gardiner, IRA claims

A bomb found outside Queen's University in Belfast was intended to kill Lord Gardiner, the IRA claims yesterday.

The former Lord Chancellor was chairing a conference at the university on Saturday when terrorists fastened a 3lb device underneath the car they claimed he was using, but it fell off and was defused by the Army.

Police in the city confirmed that a bomb was found in the area. An IRA statement said: "We meant to kill Gardiner, the political architect of the criminalization policy and the H-Blocks. The device fell off the car and failed to explode."

Lord Gardiner, who was believed to have arrived in Belfast on Friday night, had left the university to catch a flight back to London shortly before the bomb was discovered.

It was found near the junction of University Road and Elmwood Avenue, close to the university, in an area where many students and businessmen park their cars.

At the conference on the administration of justice that Lord Gardiner was chairing a speaker called for the end of no-jury trials in Ulster.

Paddy Quinn, an IRA man from Belleeks, Co Armagh, is to join the Republican hunger strike at the Maze Prison, Provisional Sinn Féin said yesterday. Mr Quinn, aged 29, will start refusing food today. He will be the sixth person on the fast.

Mr Quinn was a close friend of Raymond McCreech, one of the four republicans who have died on the hunger strike and was captured with him while preparing to ambush soldiers in South Armagh in June, 1976. He is serving 14 years for attempted murder, possessing explosives and belonging to the IRA.

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Civil Service unions divided over all-out strike

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions will enter this week's crucial strategic meeting deeply divided over whether to step up their 14-week-old dispute into an all-out strike.

Early returns last night from meetings which the nine unions are holding with members showed a marked variation in levels of support for a call to all 530,000 white collar civil servants to stop work for a fortnight or more.

Thursday's meeting of the unions' major policy committee will be held with some moderate union leaders believing that the Government may have won its battle to limit pay increases to 7 per cent for this year.

Most meetings will be held during the next three days but first meetings in the Society of Civil and Public Servants, whose 106,000 members have been recommended by the executive to support an all-out strike, suggest that the outcome in that union will be finely balanced or could even show a narrow majority against a national walk-out.

In contrast, however, early results from the 225,000-member Civil and Public Services Association, the largest Whitehall union, and the 67,000-member Inland Revenue Staff Federation show substantial backing for an all-out strike.

In the Institution of Civil and Public Servants, which has about 100,000 members, first returns suggest that branches

are following their leaders' advice by voting in favour of continued selective strike action by four to one and rejecting calls for an all-out strike by as high as eight to one.

Most union leaders are thought to prefer an all-out strike to the continuation of selective action, partly because of growing financial pressures. The levy to support the selective strikes is bringing in only about half the £500,000 a week the dispute is costing.

Thursday's meeting will also assess whether all-out action in the Department of Employment and Department of Health and Social Security, by stopping payments to claimants, would sharply increase the pressure on the Government, as some union leaders believe, or create a propaganda backlash against the unions.

There is strong militant support for such action in these departments.

The nine union executives will meet between Wednesday evening and the mid-morning session of the committee on Thursday to assess the returns.

Senior union leaders, all of whom emphasized that they would be intent on maintaining unity among the unions on

Thursday whatever course was adopted, appeared to fall into three identifiable camps: those who believe that an early settlement may now be necessary; those who believe that to show the Government that ministers will face a fight next year unless they yield to union demands for arbitration in 1982; and those who believe that an all-out strike has a real chance of producing an improved offer for 1981.

First results from the bigger unions:

SCPS: Meetings covering about 10 per cent of members were running 55-45 against an all-out strike; most of those were in London and are not necessarily representative.

CPSA: Strong majorities for all-out action, including DHSS, Newcastle (3,400 to 1,400 votes) and the Department of National Savings, Durham (890 to 360) which is not among normally militant branches.

IRSP: About six out of more than 60 meetings held so far. Large majorities are in favour of all-out action at Manchester and Cumberland, with lesser majorities at Bolton and Stoke. Only Newcastle upon Tyne was showing a majority (12 votes) against all-out action.

TPCS: Meetings covering about 3,500 members have voted four to one against selective strikes, with eight to one against all-out action.

Army ready to provide ambulances

By Our Labour Staff

Military ambulances were expected to be stationed in barracks in London today in case they are required to provide emergency cover during a 24-hour unofficial strike by the 3,000 ambulance workers.

Mr Terence Penfith, vice-chairman of the London Ambulance Service, said that the service was not expected to be disrupted by the strike.

The London Ambulance Service said it believed contingency plans would ensure there would not be an unacceptable risk to life because of the stoppage and repeated appeals to the public and doctors not to make unnecessary emergency calls.

Drivers from the police, the St John's Ambulance Brigade and the Red Cross will provide cover under police control. They are understood to have more than a hundred vehicles at their disposal, compared with the 145 normally in use during the day in the London service, which is said to be the biggest in the world, covering a population of eight million.

Yesterday evening 50 fully equipped converted Land-Rovers used by the Army as ambulances were waiting at Combermere barracks, Windsor.

Emergency calls will be re-routed to Scotland Yard, which will give details to the nearest of 76 designated police stations to the incident.

Doctors and emergency consultants will remain throughout the day at the Waterloo Road ambulance control centre to give expert advice.

Union leaders are expected to hold exploratory talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service later in the week but plans for a ban on all work except emergencies are likely to proceed on Wednesday. Scottish and West Yorkshire crews were expected to have voted against handling emergency calls on Wednesday.

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Harrods strike call over pay dispute

By Our Labour Staff

A quarter of the staff of Harrods, the London store, may be asked to strike this week after union rejection of a pay offer of between 6 and 8.5 per cent.

The dispute over the management's rejection of a 20 per cent claim by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers comes less than a fortnight before the annual shareholders' meeting of House of Fraser, which owns the Brompton Road store.

Shop stewards have been pressing union leaders to take action over what they say is a threat to jobs posed by the battle for ownership of Harrods.

Union leaders have agreed to seek meetings with both Harrods, whose takeover bid has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and House of Fraser to seek assurances that staffing levels will be maintained.

Union officials have advised that Harrods members that a picket planned by shop stewards outside the store tomorrow should be during the lunch hour because procedure in the pay dispute has not been exhausted.

A union branch meeting tomorrow night is due to consider calls for an unofficial strike, probably for 24 hours, in an attempt to bring pressure on the company.

The current offer is understood to increase the rate for new recruits to £7,425, to reduce the probationary period from a year to nine months and to put those who have completed their probation on a basic rate of £8,150 a week.

The union, which represents about a quarter of the store's 4,000 employees, wants a probation period of only three months, after which employees would earn a new minimum basic rate of at least £9,120 a week.

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Security

Royal wedding route to have 3,000 policemen

By John Young and Stewart Trender

The vulnerability of members of the Royal Family on ceremonial occasions, as shown in Saturday's incident, has increased concern about next month's marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer.

Unless the weather is too wet or too windy, the Queen, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Prince Andrew will travel from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's Cathedral in open carriages.

Lady Diana will be in an enclosed glass coach, but after the service will return to the palace with the Prince in the open 1902 state landau.

The route is along the Mall, under Admiralty Arch, into Trafalgar Square, along the Strand and Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill. In addition to the tens of thousands of people lining it at street level, buildings all along the way are expected to be thronged with office staff, invited guests and tourists who have rented window space at prices reputedly ranging into hundreds of pounds.

The Mall is bordered by open parks or by large government buildings set back from the road, which should be fairly easy to search and patrol.

But once into the Strand and Fleet Street, the procession will pass dozens of buildings containing thousands of windows, offices often above shops and approached by back stairs and alleyways.

Plans for security cover have been made for some time, drawing on past experience and a constant evaluation of possible threats. At a series of meetings between the palace, the Home Office and Scotland Yard arrangements have been examined and refined.

It is virtually impossible to screen the huge crowds that are expected, but Scotland Yard starts with the advantage that the route is often used for processions and the difficulties are known.

Police officers have visited every building along the route and identified the owners. All are now being asked to provide a detailed list of the people expected to be present for the wedding, and these people will be discreetly screened.

On the day of the wedding police officers will visit each building and check the occupants against the list they have been given.

At that stage some 3,000 police officers will take up their positions lining the route. They will be spaced four paces apart, with one officer facing the crowd from the edge of the road and another facing the back of the crowd from the front of buildings.

Police observation teams will be set up along the route and plain clothes officers will mingle with the crowds. Overhead, Scotland Yard will have the use of television cameras, which normally monitor traffic on some parts of the route, and the two helicopters they now have in service. The machines also carry television camera equipment which transmit back to the Yard.

Scotland Yard is drawing up plans to check underground areas such as sewers beneath the route with the help of public utility workers. St Paul's will be checked with dogs trained to sniff out explosives.

In the meantime, Special Branch officers will be on guard for any hint of trouble. The watch on Provisional IRA

sympathizers and those who could pose a threat will be intensified.

Another worry for the security forces will be the concentration of foreign heads of state and other eminent guests, on a scale probably not seen in London since the Coronation in 1953. Almost any one of them could be the target of an assassination attempt by political opponents.

Because the wedding is regarded as a family and not a state occasion, the guests will not be travelling in the procession. But many of them are likely to insist on bringing their own security guards, a practice which the police in Britain do their best to discourage but which they are powerless to forbid.

There have been various threats to the Queen's life since she came to the throne, but on investigation they have seldom appeared to have much substance. In 1963 George Mead, aged 43, a labourer, was arrested after delivering a letter to a clergyman at St Paul's, but was found to be insane.

In 1966 John Morgan, an apprentice heating engineer, was imprisoned for four years after a concrete block was thrown at the Queen's car in Belfast.

There were other arrests in 1977 and 1978 for such apparently trivial offences as throwing an egg at the royal car and swearing at the Queen outside a cinema. But the incident which has until now caused the most alarm was the explosion at the Sullom Voe oil terminal, in the Shetland islands, during her visit last month.

She was well out of range of the blast, and not aware of it till afterwards, and responsibility was claimed by the Provisional IRA. That confirmed fears that, for perhaps the first time in two centuries or more, the monarchy might be under serious threat from political extremists and not just from cranks with imagined grievances.

The most serious attempt on any member of the Royal Family in living memory was in March, 1974, when Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips were returning to the Palace along the Mall after an engagement in the City was blocked, and four men, including her chauffeur and her private detective, were wounded in a gunfight. Later Ian Ball, aged 28, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period.

Prince Charles's programme during his 24-hour visit to New York on Wednesday has been curtailed for security reasons (Michael Leapman writes from New York).

A visit he was to have made to City Hall to be greeted officially by the mayor has been cancelled because it might have provided a focus for an angry demonstration by opponents of British policy in Ireland.

Mr Patrick Murphy, chief of operations at the Police Department, said: "We are providing full presidential protection for the Prince."

He will now undertake only two activities: a trip round New York harbour on a well-protected yacht and a visit to the Lincoln Centre for a gala performance by the Royal Ballet, followed by dinner and a ball there.

He will be whisked to and from those events with a minimum of exposure to the public.

The law

Queen Victoria incident led to Treason Act

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The Treason Act, 1842, was passed in a hurry by Parliament specifically to deal with acts which were intended more to frighten the Sovereign than to cause serious harm.

Parliament's reaction arose from the case of John Bean, a crippled youth who brandished a harmless pistol near Queen Victoria. The authorities thought that charging him with high treason would not be appropriate, and he was eventually convicted of the common law offence of causing public mischief and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The 1842 Act was designed to plug the gap between full high treason and what were considered to be the inadequately punished offences of common assault or public mischief.

Section 2 (there is no longer a section 1) has been used snarlingly, probably only six times before last Saturday. Three occasions were during Queen Victoria's reign.

Only some of the cases involved pistols. The last use of section 2 was in 1965 and arose out of two separate incidents only minutes apart during a visit to Belfast by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

John Morgan, aged 17, was eventually convicted of throwing a concrete block at the Queen's car "with intent to injure or alarm her Majesty". He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

A middle-aged woman was originally charged under the Act with throwing a bottle at the Queen's car, but the charge was reduced later to one of disorderly conduct. She was sent to a mental hospital.

Before 1966 the last person to be charged under section 2 was George Andrew McMahon, a journalist, who, in July, 1936, threw a loaded firearm along the ground in the direction of King Edward VIII. At his trial he told of a plot to kill the King, and said that he had thrown the gun because he did not want to shoot at the King. He was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

One man convicted under the Act, Robert Pate, in 1850, actually managed to injure the Queen slightly by striking her head with a cane. He was sentenced to the maximum seven years and was transported.

In 1977 the Law Commission in working paper provisionally recommended that a new, simplified law should replace the verbose and awkwardly worded 1842 Act. The essence of the crime would remain the same.

It would be an offence to have near the person of the Sovereign any explosive weapon, or other thing with intent to use it to injure or alarm her.

The Law Commission also proposed that the protection of the law should be extended to the Sovereign's consort, and to the heir to the throne. The commission's final views on the 1842 Act, which formed part of a wide-ranging inquiry into treason, sedition and similar offences, are still awaited.

Apart from using the 1842 Act, the police would probably have considered a number of other possibilities, though none would fit the bill as well: common assault, possessing an offensive weapon, and—more uncertainly—a charge under the Firearms Act.



The Queen turning to address the Prince of Wales when she took her position shortly after the six blanks were fired. "The Queen was aware of some sort of incident", Buckingham Palace said. Photograph by Michael Ward

How the Queen and unflappable Burmese coped

A potentially dangerous situation was averted on Saturday because the Queen is an experienced, and very good, horsewoman who takes horse-riding seriously (Pamela MacGregor-Morris writes).

She has ridden since she was a small child but is also an accomplished side-saddle rider, having used that style for more than thirty years, including taking the salute at the trooping ceremony at Windsor.

She received instruction annually from the greatest expert of the day, the late Mrs Doreen Archer-Johnson, who came over from Co Kilkenny each May for 21 years. She has ridden for the past 13 or 14 years with Miss Sylvia Stanier, the niece of Colonel Sir John Miller, the Crown Equerry. Miss Stanier, after many years in Co. Kildare with the Hume-Dudgeon family, is now living in Northamptonshire and was made MVO in the Birthday Honours. She was a spectator on Saturday.

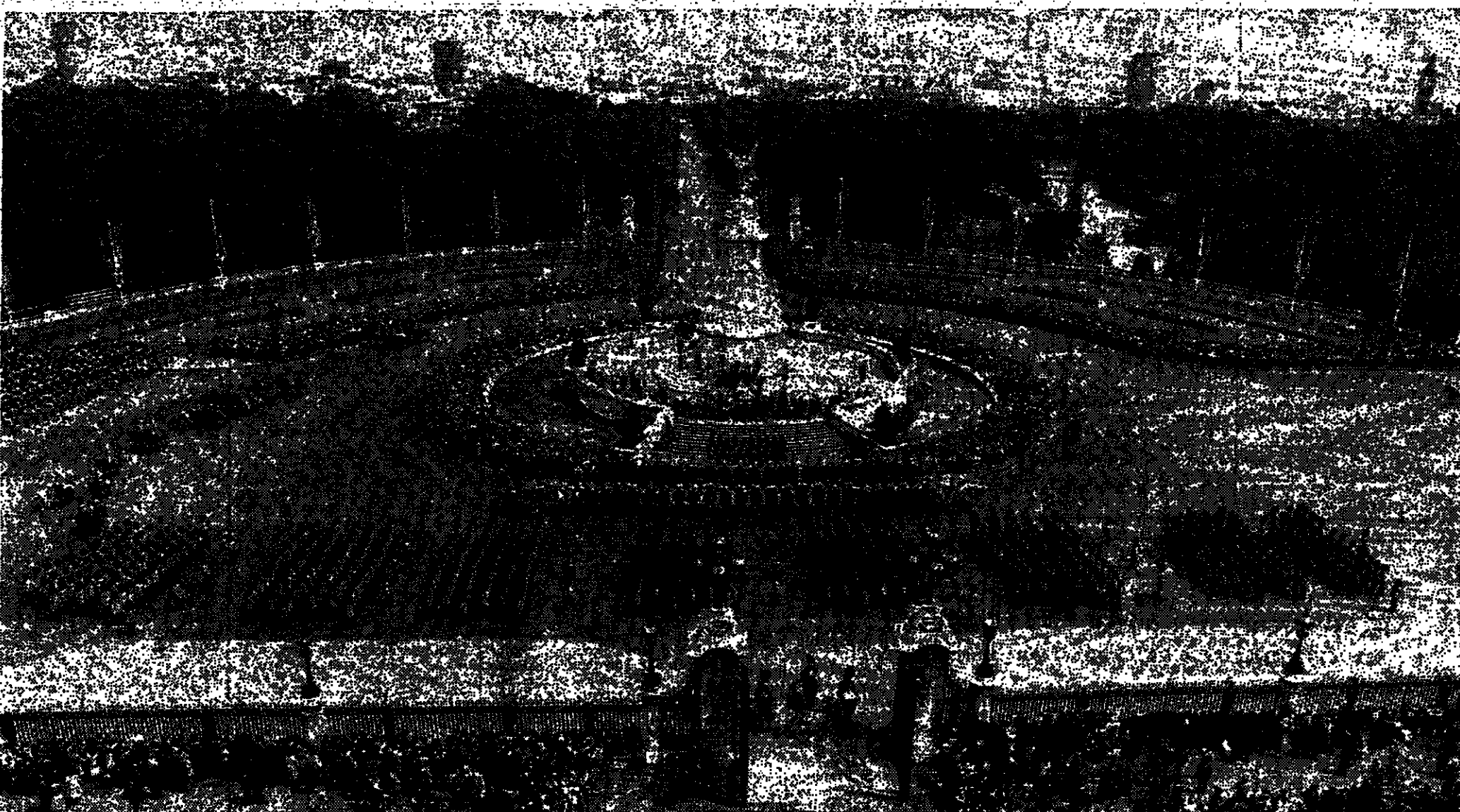
During May and June the Queen rides side-saddle regularly four times a week, either in the garden or in the riding school at Buckingham Palace, and sometimes at Windsor.

Her horse, Burmese, who was presented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a six-year-old, has carried the Queen at the trooping ceremony on 13 occasions and is quite unflappable. She did nothing untoward on Saturday, and spectators who said on tele-

vision that she had reared cannot know the meaning of the word. The mare does not mind noises.

The running policeman and the Household Cavalry horses trying to turn round (the first instance of a frightened horse being to run away from what ever has startled it) caused her to prance a couple of times, but that was all. The Queen parted her hair and remarked afterwards how good she and been.

The day of ceremony



Spectacle at the palace: Lines of guardsmen, with the Queen Victoria Memorial and the Mall in the background, march before the Queen after the trooping ceremony. Photograph by Peter Dunne

A gorgeous parade, and no one even fainted

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It was, everyone agreed, a fine parade. Even finer than last year, it seemed, as we slipped chilled lock and quinned in the sun across the scarlet and gold lines filling Horse Guards Parade towards the bushy, green backdrop of St James's Park.

Someone remarked that the Queen looked rather pale this time, and we sympathized with her having to ride side-saddle for the best part of two hours on a warm June morning.

Still, there was a cooling breeze, and a soldier in dress uniform who entered to stand snarlingly to attention before the officer in charge was able to report: "Nil casualties, Sir".

He was referring, of course, not to the fate of the Queen or her retinue in the affray on the Mall, but to the fact that none of the 1,600 or so guardsmen trotting the colour of the 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, had fainted.

Like most other people, including senior officers who watched the ceremony from Horse Guards Building, headquarters of the Household Division, we listened to the bawled orders and thumping bands below unaware of the six blank shots fired little more than 200 yards away.

It was unclear last night whether anyone had thought of telling Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and other members of the Royal Household in the room below. Certainly few of those who were on parade could have known anything about it, because most were already in place before the Royal procession arrived.

There was really just ignorance of what occurred.

But perhaps that was just as well, because the incident thus failed to mar what remains surely one of the most gorgeous spectacles in the calendar of British ceremonial.

It was very much Wales's day. The vermilion colour, decorated by a golden dragon, the words "Cyman An Eryd", and the names of 20 battle honours—evocative names like Cambrall, Arras and Loos and won by the Welsh Guards during their 66 years' history—had been presented to the battalion by the Queen only last month in another splendid occasion at Windsor Castle. The Royal School of Needlework did the embroidery.

There were Welsh tunes from the 450-strong massed bands as the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the royal dukes, inspected, but not too severely, the ranks of rigid guardsmen; not only folk tunes, that is like "Y Deryn Pur" and "Llwyn Onn", but also "We'll Keep a Welcome in the Hillsides"—which might or might not have celebrated the knighting of one of its better known exponents, Harry Setcombe.

This year saw a full complement of guardsmen, not always possible because of more pressing if less pretty Army commitments.

Needless to say, the Queen's Birthday Parade began just as the Admiralty Clock groaned 11 am as precisely as it always does. As ever, the Army denied that a little man inside was hanging on to the hands to make sure they got it right.

Weaponry

Replica gun and extra loud blanks on sale for just £33.45

By Our Crime Reporter

Stricter controls over the availability and sale of arms in Britain, but for £33.45 anyone over the age of 17 can buy himself a "Jackal" replica revolver and 300 "22 extra loud blanks".

The gun, with a choice of four-inch, eight-inch or eight-and-a-half-inch barrels, is offered by a Sussex firm which also sells "fully sized, fully functioning machine non-guns", such as copies of the Walther PPK automatic and Browning Hi-Power, used by police forces and the Services, at up to £40.

At the top end of the market are copies of sub-machine guns, which do not fire blanks, at just under £100.

The firm, based in Hailsham, Sussex, has its competitors. One in Watford, Hertfordshire, offers versions of the Colt 45 which will fire blanks, for up to £42.

Available through sports shops, toy shops and classified or display advertising, replica weapons have found a strong market. Between 100,000 and 250,000 have been sold in recent years.

Produced in West Germany, Japan and Italy, most are made of a soft zinc alloy, but some are made of steel. To prevent replicas being fired, toughened steel is used to plug barrels and the chambers of revolvers. In theory at least, according to one arms expert yesterday, a skilled engineer can remove the plugs, but in practice the guns will not stand up to firing bullets for long and will disintegrate. The ammunition they would use would be of the lowest power available and would make them not much more powerful than an air rifle.

The Firearms Act, 1968, controls replicas capable of firing, but those which cannot be fired are not controlled. But the law does include severe penalties for the use of replicas in crime.

The legislators were clearly aware of the dangers which realistic weapons could pose. Since then some police officers claim the dangers have become a reality.

Recently in a security industry magazine Mr Douglas Gomez, head of the Metropolitan Police's firearms section, said: "They may have a legitimate interest for collectors and people with a genuine interest in firearms, but their misuse is coming to notice more frequently."

Chief Supt Albert Robbins, head of Scotland Yard's firearm training branch, said that a police officer was sup-

posed to use weapons only for the defence of himself or the public. "He is in an invidious position if faced with what appears to be a Walther... he may feel he has no option but to protect the public and himself."

Such risks were illustrated in 1973 at India House, when two Pakistanis armed with toy pistols died.

In the same year a working party of senior police officers investigated the control of replicas, and suggested that a committee might be set up to examine guns for their realism.

According to Mr Colin Greenwood, a former police arms expert, the Home Office decided that the system would be unworkable. It has looked at the situation again recently, and still does not envisage a workable system.

Mr Greenwood said that the problem with replicas did not lie with the guns but with the people who used them. If prohibitions were brought in it would be difficult to know where to draw the line, because so many things could be constructed to fire projectiles. Would toys, for example, be included?

Attempts have been made in Australia to control replicas with a vetting system but no other country has yet brought in controls. The Japanese, however, require a red plug to be put into the barrel to show the gun is a fake.

The Home Office said yesterday that it was continuing to look at the position of replicas, but early action does not seem likely. It is understood that it is difficult to frame a workable Act which will not cause confusion or difficulty.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said that the incident underlined the need for legal controls on the sale and possession of replica firearms (the Press Association reports).

Some years ago the Federation drew attention to the probable use of realistic replicas in serious crimes. "We can only renew our demand that these replicas be brought fully into line with firearms laws, so that they can be sold only to genuine collectors, and that strict conditions are made as to their security."

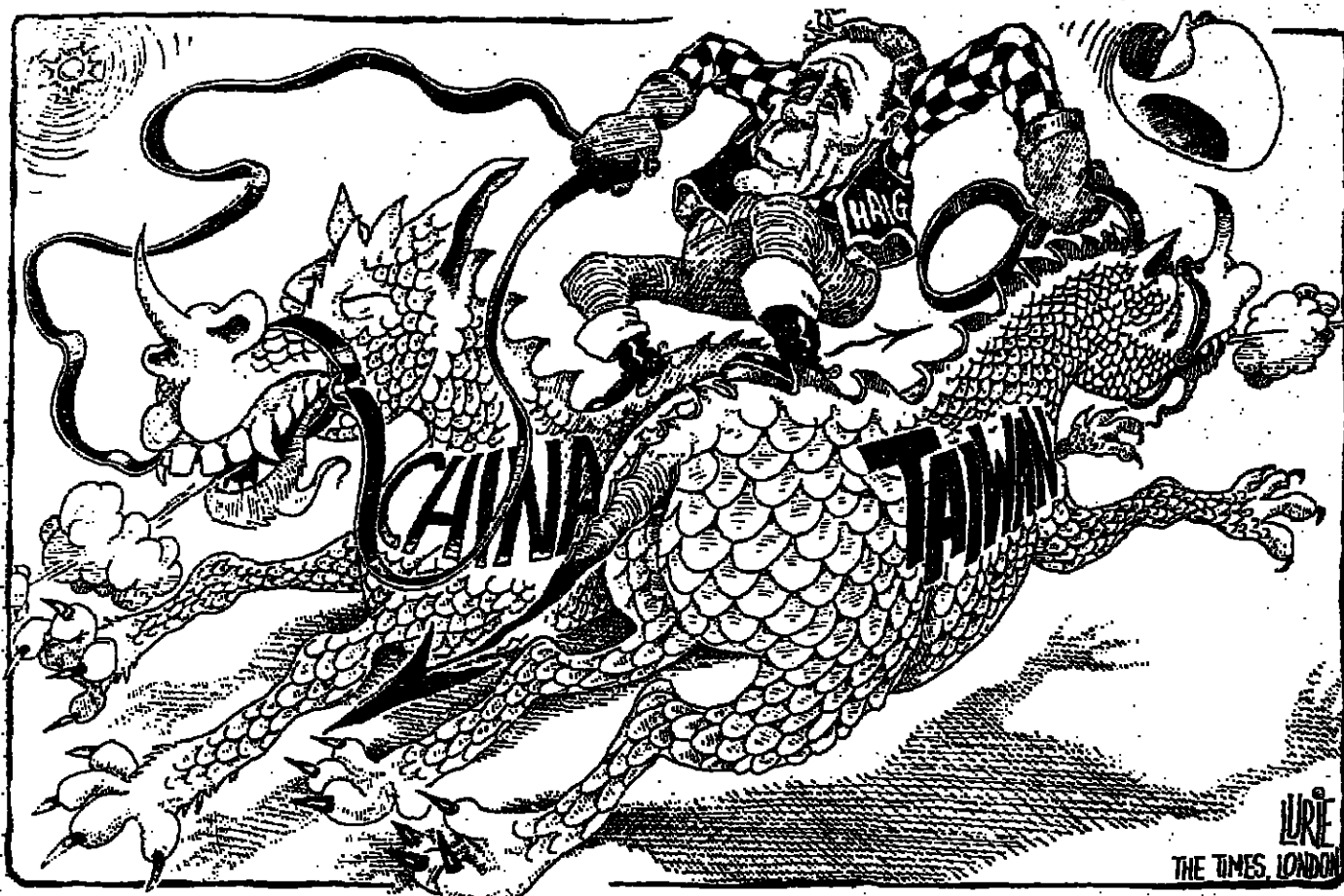
"We believe there should be a ban on sales to the general public."

"The law already covers replica guns which can be adapted to fire blank or live ammunition, but there is evidence that this is not being strictly enforced."



Lady Diana Spencer travelled down The Mall to Horse Guards Parade in a carriage with Prince Andrew. She wore a high-necked, blue, summery dress, with matching light-blue hat. The Queen Mother travelled with Princess Margaret.

Men work overtime in troubled docks



Taiwan may put Haig out of tune with Peking

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 14

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, fenced with each other delicately at tonight's banquet reception here.

Mr Haig, who arrived today, is well aware that he is in for a rough passage from the Chinese leaders over the issue of American arms sales to Taiwan. However, perhaps mindful that he would be tired after his journey, the Chinese hosts put off this confrontation until tomorrow.

Both Mr Haig and Mr Huang expressed strong opposition to Soviet expansion in the Third World, and the American visitor explained that United States foreign policy was founded on opposition to Soviet "hegemony".

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On the other hand, China has no wish to quarrel severely with the Reagan Administration, which in most other important matters pursues a tough policy towards the Soviet Union, which welcomed here after the vacillations of the Carter period.

What Mr Reagan and his aides still do not seem to take into account is the absolute necessity for any leader in the Chinese Communist Party to take a hard line over Taiwan.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the main force behind Chinese policy formation is pushing through so many liberalizing measures, in the economy and in social affairs, that to be accused of "selling out" on Taiwan could be disastrously harmful for him.

Mr Huang reiterated China's well-known positions on opposition to Soviet expansion, with demands that the Russians pull their forces out of Afghanistan, and that the Vietnamese remove their occupation force from Cambodia.

Khomeini tells army to stay out of politics

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 14

Ayatollah Khomeini today ordered his military commanders to stamp out political unrest in the armed forces as the crisis over President Bani-Sadr grew.

"I emphatically order the commanders that political issues must not be raised in the military," he told the acting commander-in-chief and the heads of the three forces during a meeting this morning.

"Political affairs in the Army are worse than taking heroin."

It was the Ayatollah's second meeting with his commanders since he dismissed the President as Commander-in-Chief last Wednesday. He left them in no doubt that he had received reports of disturbances among the ranks.

In what was perhaps a personal attempt to stifle the growing crisis the Ayatollah seemed to indicate that he was not in favour of present moves to remove Mr Bani-Sadr from the presidency.

Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, today braved vehement protests by deputies to resist a debate on the President's competency.

Yesterday, Hojatolislam Rafsanjani dismissed the President for the President's dismissal with Ayatollah Khomeini. Afterwards, the Speaker said he was not in favour of the move because it would look like he was dismissing the first President of the Islamic Republic.

The parliamentary opposition also managed to get a word in today. One deputy read the entire text of the statement the President issued on Friday, ignoring the vehement protests of most deputies in the state-ment the President had spoken of a plot to overthrow and kill him.

In addition, 14 deputies are demanding an end to harassment in Parliament and are threatening to reveal all the secret talks in Parliament on the release of the 52 American hostages.

Earthquake toll: The Death toll from Thursday's earthquake in south-east Iran rose to 2,000 as more bodies were dug out of the rubble of the flattened town of Gol Bagh, Tehran Radio reported.

Wandering envoy makes his way back to Jiddah

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 14

Mr Philip Habib's wanderings around the Middle East took him back to Saudi Arabia at the weekend as Syria, exercising its now much-practised defiance of Israel, carried out more military manoeuvres and shot down another Israeli pilotless aircraft near Damascus.

Syrian television showed a 15-minute film of the exercises last night and the Government newspaper *Tishrin*, referring to last week's Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, said that the United States could not be regarded by Arabs as a fair referee in the Arab world.

Mr Habib spent five days in Beirut last week, apparently hoping to travel on to Damascus for an audience with President Assad. But the Syrian leader, it seems, was in no mood to receive the American envoy again, and Mr Habib subsequently repaired to Jiddah.

The Beirut ceasefire, the first and so far the only tangible result of Mr Habib's peregrinations, is still holding. But it is clear that the Middle East spotlight is moving back from Baghdad to the American peace efforts. This time, however, there is the shadow of the ruined Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Mr Habib spent an hour and a half talking to Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, before travelling

back to the American Embassy compound in Jiddah.

As usual, the habitually smiling Mr Habib declined to give the slightest hint about the contents of his discussions.

In fact, Arab diplomats in Beirut believe his talks were almost entirely taken up with an assessment of Arab anger at last Sunday's Israeli air strike.

Prince Saud had flown to Jiddah from Baghdad where he had met President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader. The Prince's appearance at the Arab League summit there, together with the mutual enmities of many of the states taking part, undoubtedly contributed to the mild nature of the conference's resolutions.

The successful truce in Lebanon, a cornerstone of Mr Habib's overall plan to defuse the Syrian-Israeli confrontation, was also largely the work of Prince Saud.

The next stage of Mr Habib's efforts is, therefore, likely to be directed once more towards Syria, whose Sain 6 missiles are still positioned in the Bekaa Valley. If Syria can be induced to remove even one of the three batteries there, in return for the continuation of the ceasefire, then Mr Habib can point out to the Israelis that some concession should now be made by them.

Saudi fears quieted by Paris

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

President Mitterrand appears to have been successful, at least in the short term, in quieting Saudi Arabian fears about the policies of the new Socialist Government, both with regard to arms sales and nationalisation, and with respect to Israel and the Middle East.

In talks yesterday at the Elysée Palace, he gave King Khalid assurances that France would remain loyal to its alliances and contracts. M. Claude Cheysson, the Minister for External Relations, who was at the talks, emphasised the "very wide convergence on the main principles" which inspire the policy of Saudi Arabia and France.

This is no small achievement for the new regime, whose nationalisation plans, not to mention the possibility of Communist participation in the reshuffled Mitterrand government, added to Mitterrand's undigested sympathies for Israel, had caused disquiet and dismay in Riyadh. No French government could afford to be on bad terms with a country which accounts for 33 per cent of French oil supplies and is a leading purchaser of French arms.

Prince Sultan, the Saudi Arabian Defence Minister, expressed complete satisfaction with the explanations given by Mitterrand about the Government's policy in all fields.

"Before us concerns Franco-European relations and Franco-Arab relations, the standpoints were identical."

He praised the clarity of French policy towards the Palestine Liberation Organization.

M. Cheysson said the President had repeated to the King the condemnation by France of the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and had described the right of the Palestine people to live in peace as a sacred one, without which there was no possibility of peace.

M. Cheysson said the two statements shared the same views on the status of Jerusalem and on the Lebanese conflict.

The meeting should help, according to Saudi Arabian sources in Paris, to ensure the implementation of the deal concluded last autumn for the supply of naval equipment.

Wind beats sun-power aircraft

Cormelles-en-Vexin, June 14. —An attempt to cross the Channel in a solar-powered aircraft failed yesterday because of poor weather and additional turbulence caused by other aircraft.

Mr Steven Pacek, a Californian, was forced to land the Solar Challenger in a field just a few miles after taking off from the airstrip here, 30 miles north-west of Paris. The aircraft will be dismantled and taken back to the airfield, but no date has been fixed for a second attempt as the weather forecast for the next two days is not good.

The Solar Challenger ran into turbulence set up by a helicopter and a small aircraft which had ignored control-tower instructions to steer well clear. Mr Pacek also faced strong down draughts created by cloud, which prevented him climbing to clear skies where the sun would charge the solar batteries. — Agency France-Press.

Osirak scientists describe Israeli bombing of reactor

Paris, June 14. —A group of 107 French technicians and engineers employed on the construction of Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tammuz arrived home by air today a week to the day after the reactor was bombed by Israeli jets.

The technicians left behind a caretaker team of more than 20 of their colleagues. The homeowners looked exhausted and tense. Some spoke bitterly of the killing of M. Damien Chaussepiet, a technician who died in the bombing while working underground on the reactor.

The Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that another technician was found drowned near the plant yesterday.

One technician described the bombing. He had seen "massive fragments of the reactor dome hurtling overhead, as in a slow-motion film."

"When the dust cleared, I saw everything was in flames. All that was left of the reactor dome, 70 ft in height, was a shattered stump."

After the raid the French were forbidden access to the ruins. The main Osirak reactor appeared to have been completely destroyed, although it was impossible to judge the full extent of the damage.

The smaller reactor, Isis, with its 22 lb enriched uranium was also demolished. — Agency France-Press.

Boy in the well presumed dead

Mother blames bad organization

Frascati, June 14. —The mother of Alfredo Rampi, the Italian boy who died in a well, has blamed bad public organization for failing to save him.

Although rescuers gave up hope yesterday of bringing up the six-year-old boy alive, firemen and engineers were still trying to recover his body.

Looking tired and red-eyed as she waited at the top of the 260ft well, Signora Rampi said today: "Errors have certainly been made... but I don't want to blame any one person."

"The responsibility lies with public structures and the lack of rational organization. No one should ever again run the risk of reliving my Alfredo's tragedy."

"In an age when technology can take us to the moon, it is impossible that another tragedy like this should happen", she added.

Signora Rampi and her husband

band Ferdinando held hands as they watched the technicians at work, but have stopped giving advice or asking questions.

"There's no more to say," Signora Rampi said, "but the people must not forget."

When a team of doctors officially declared Alfredo presumed dead, a crowd watching rescue efforts shouted abuse at the organizers, calling them incompetent idiots.

Alfredo, born with a heart defect but otherwise a bright and normal child, fell 118ft down the shaft last Wednesday, and slipped a further 100ft when rescuers drew near to him yesterday.

Television cameras lowered into the disused well with powerful lights today showed Alfredo immersed in mud, his face hardly distinguishable.

Firemen said they were removing rocks and obstacles and digging a deeper tunnel.

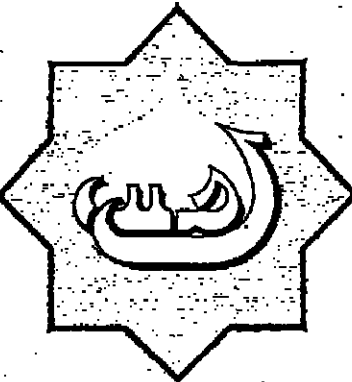
Magistrates have indicated that the farmer who dug the well and left it unguarded

might be charged with culpable homicide. The Interior Ministry said it would call a meeting to discuss the tragedy.

Rome: As practically the whole country spent Friday night watching the drama on television or listening to the radio, the impression grew that the operation was failing through lack of a precise plan (Peter Nichols writes).

With this impression went an atmosphere of growing emotion and frustration as the country followed one failure after another. And there by the wellside for all of Friday night, until dawn on Saturday, stood 84-year-old President Pertini, never relaxing, not agreeing even to sit down as the fruitless hours went by.

The Socialists have now called for the resignation of Signor Ivano Pastorelli, the head of the Rome fire brigade who took over responsibility for the rescue and ordered the drilling of the parallel shaft.



IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE BENEFICENT, THE MERCIFUL

FOUNDATION OF "DAR AL MAAL AL ISLAMI" WITH A CAPITAL OF 1000 MILLION DOLLARS

ALMIGHTY ALLAH SAYS:

Ye who believe! Fear Allah, and give up what remains of your demand for usury, if ye are indeed believers. If ye do not take notice of war from Allah and His Messenger, but if ye turn back, ye shall have your capital sums: Deal not unjustly and ye shall not be dealt with unjustly. Verses 278-279 (from Surah Al Baqarah)

Make not thy hand fettered to thy neck, nor yet spread it out quite open, lest thou shouldst have to sit down blamed and straitened in means. Verily My Lord spreads out provision to whomsoever He will or He adds it out. Verily, He is ever well aware of and sees his servants. Verse 29-30 (from Surah Al Isra'a)

It is no sin for that ye seek the bounty of your Lord. Verse 198 (from Surah Al Baqarah)

Others travelling through the land, seeking of Allah's bounty. Verse 20 (from Surah Al Muzzammil)

"Truthful is Allah the Magnificent"

COVENANT AND CALL TO UMMAT AL ISLAM

The Founders execute this Declaration to confirm the Principles which unite them and their intention to realise such Principles through the organization of an international enterprise to be named Dar Al-Maal Al-Islami ("DMI") as Founders of such, all on the following terms and conditions:

- The Founders declare their faith in Allah, exalted be his Omnipotence, and their belief in the teaching of the Holy Quran, in the ordinances of the Hadith and the tenets of the Glorious Shar'ia.
- The Founders acknowledge the religious obligation to not only manage their own conduct and the material bounty bestowed on them by Allah to the content of the Glorious Shar'ia, but their religious duty to promote the observance of the Glorious Shar'ia by other Muslims.
- The Founders observe with dismay the pernicious temptation afforded to Muslims by the all pervasive influence of the Riba-dominated financial structure established in Ummat Al-Islam in imitation of institutions alien to it, and the Founders will join in a Holy Struggle for the sake of Allah, exalted be His Name, to eliminate Riba from Ummat Al-Islam since Riba as defined by the Glorious Shar'ia is banned by Allah.
- The Founders, being persons favoured by Allah, praised be his Glory, with the riches of this world, recognise that they will gratefully fulfil a religious duty by sheltering Muslims throughout the World from the effects of Riba by providing access to Islamic Financial Institutions that are truly Halal.
- The Founders acknowledge the ethical and social utility to Ummat Al-Islam in the growth of an Islamic Financial System based on equity and social justice in contrast to the alien Riba System.
- The Founders wholly support the Muslims revival in Ummat Al-Islam, acknowledge the dissatisfaction expressed by the majority of Muslims with the Riba System and support the public demand for the development of Islamic Financial Institutions responsive to the economic and social conditions of Ummat Al-Islam.
- The Founders acknowledge the utility of the application of the most modern management and administrative techniques in the functioning of the Islamic Financial System according to the precepts of the Glorious Shar'ia.
- The Founders in their struggle for the sake of Allah to fulfil these common principles shall endeavour to secure the prosperity of all Muslims dealing with Islamic Financial Institutions expressing their belief that, Allah willing, these Muslims will be blessed with generous financial returns.
- Reluctantly acknowledging the difficulty of immediately displacing the Riba system which will require the united cooperation of all Muslims, the Founders have chosen the Halal alternative and the Founders are confident that when offered commercially competitive Islamic Financial Institutions Muslims will also choose the Halal alternative and be blessed in this World and the next.

ALLAH IS THE PURVEYOR OF SUCCESS THE FOUNDERS

List of some honorary founders

- | | |
|---|---|
| State of Bahrain
H.H. Sheikh Issa Bin Salman Al Khalifa
Amir of Bahrain | H.R.H. Prince Saad Bin Mohammad Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud
Prince of Hael Region |
| Arab Republic of Egypt
H.E. Dr. Omar Abdel-Rahman Azzam
H.E. Dr. Ibrahim Kamel | H.R.H. Prince Saud Al Abdallah Al Faysal Al Saud
H.R.H. Prince Bandar Bin Mohammad Bin Abdel Rahman
H.R.H. Prince Sultan Bin Mohammad Bin Saud Al Saud
H.H. Prince Saoud Bin Abdel Rahman Al Turki Al Sodayri
H.E. Sheikh Abdel Aziz Mohammad Al Salem
Prince of Taief Region
H.E. Doctor Abdel Aziz Al Feda
H.E. Sheikh Ahmad Mohammad Al Gosaibi
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H.E. Sheikh Saad Mohammad Al Moajil
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| Malaysia
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H.E. Sheikh Khalid Bin Mohammad Al Thani | |
| Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
H.R.H. Prince Abdallah Al Faysal Al Saud
H.R.H. Prince Medhat Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud
H.R.H. Prince Bandar Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud
H.H. Prince Abdel Mohsen Bin Abdallah Bin Jalaoui
H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Al Faysal Al Saud
H.R.H. Prince Majed Bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud
Prince of Mecca Region | |

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE ISLAMIC INVESTMENT COMPANY OFFICES

- | | |
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El Nasriya Supermarket bldg
RIYADH - Phone: 4010787
Dammam P.O. Box 6464
DAMMAM - Phone: 8333847
Jeddah Prince Fahd Street - (Al-Sixin Street)
Al Qasim bldg
JEDDAH - Phone: 6533790
Al Malikia bldg - King Abdul Aziz Street
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Al Ahqaa Al Hafouf
hay el Malik Faysal - el Zuqayyan
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Mecca El Otaibiyys
An Zubaida Street - El Duaymi bldg
7th Floor - MECCA
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P.O. Box 2446 - Cornish El Nil
CAIRO - Telex: 93877 bank un |
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Mugabe refuses to budge on Namibia

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, June 14

The commitment of Zimbabwe and the front-line states to Security Council Resolution 435 as the basis of a Namibia settlement was repeated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, to Mr William Clark, the American Deputy Secretary of State.

Mr Clark left here last night after talks with Mr Mugabe at the end of a visit which also included South Africa and Namibia. In Windhoek Mr Clark met leaders of the Namibian internal parties.

In a statement issued after yesterday's talks, Mr Mugabe expressed concern at any suggestion to deviate from the resolution, which calls for elections supervised by the United Nations leading to independence.

Mr Clark was accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who visited South Africa and nine black states in April to review the Administration's policy in the region.

Dr Crocker tried at the time without success to gain the support of the front-line states for a constitutional conference on the disputed territory.

Before leaving, Mr Clark said he had come to Zimbabwe to hear Mr Mugabe's views. The American party had gathered numerous facts, but many decisions would have to be made before the objective—internationally acceptable independence for Namibia—could be reached.

□ **Nairobi:** An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 foreign mercenaries are fighting alongside South African troops in Namibia, according to the *Daily Nation* newspaper.

The newspaper quoted Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, the chief observer at the United Nations of the South-West Africa People's Organization, as saying the mercenaries, from the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Australia, have established an international mercenary battalion calling itself Battalion 32.

OAU to discuss formation of joint defence body

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 14

The establishment of a non-permanent military force which could be mobilized to intervene in situations such as the war in Chad is to be discussed by foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) when they meet here tomorrow.

They will be preparing the agenda for the organization's eighteenth summit, which is scheduled to begin a week later.

Mr Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General, said today that specific proposals for such a force had been prepared by the OAU Defence Commission. Mr Peter Onu, the Assistant Secretary-General, said there was confidence that the military force would get off the ground.

The case of Chad has shown the urgency for such a force, he said, and great pains had been taken by the Defence Commission to put forward concrete proposals. It was possible that substantial progress would be made on the project during the council of ministers meeting.

The most divisive issue is expected to be the dispute over the Western Sahara between Morocco, which administers the territory and the Polisario Front, which is fighting to establish the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

At last year's summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, 26 of the 50 member states expressed support for the admission of the SADR as the organization's fifty-first member. Morocco and some of its supporters argued that the issue was a substantive one which would require a two-thirds majority to be effective. They threatened to resign if the matter was proceeded with.

As a compromise an ad hoc committee was formed to draw up plans for a ceasefire and a referendum, but no progress has been made on either.

This year King Hassan of Morocco has indicated his intention of attending the summit to defend the status quo. If he does, it will be the first time he has personally participated

for several years. He can be expected to base his arguments firmly on the inviolability of member states' borders, which is laid down in the OAU charter.

As delegations arrived for the foreign-ministers' meeting this weekend, there were reports from Mogadishu that Ethiopian aircraft had bombed two provincial capitals in central Somalia yesterday, and on Friday.

At least seven air raids are said to have been carried out in the disputed Ogaden region in the past few weeks. They are said to have been mounted in retaliation for Somali incursions into Ethiopia. The flare-up in the fighting may well have been designed to make an impact on the OAU proceedings.

□ **Somali condemnation:** President Siad Barre of Somalia has condemned the raids and accused Addis Ababa of undermining his attempts to find a peaceful political solution to tension in the Horn (Agence-Presses reports from Mogadishu).

While Somalia was endeavoring to find a peaceful, just and peaceful solution to the Horn of Africa problem, the Ethiopian regime opted for arms and hostility instead of joining us in our quest for peace, he told journalists in Mogadishu yesterday.

Mr Siad Barre, who had earlier said he was willing to open talks with Addis Ababa on the long dispute over the Ogaden, was speaking after cutting short a nine-day African tour after the raids.

The tour was aimed at briefing African leaders on his country's views on the problems of the Horn before the OAU summit.

Official sources here have put Somali losses in the raids at at least 47 dead and 129 injured. All the dead were civilians, they say.

Today Mr Siad Barre was to have visited Egypt.

Early win for Gandhi party in elections

Delhi, June 14.—The Congress (I) Party of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, scored an impressive victory over a joint candidate of the split opposition in the first result announced today—in by-elections in five Indian states.

Earlier today barely half of the 6.6 million eligible voters cast their ballots for candidates in six parliamentary and 23 state legislative special elections.

A light turnout was reported in the two most populous states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, shimmering under a heat wave, while in the southern Karnataka and Marxist-ruled West Bengal states there was moderate balloting.

Among the 62 candidates for parliamentary seats and 199 for state assembly seats were Mrs Gandhi's surviving son, Rajiv, aged 36; Begum Abida Ahmed, widow of the late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; Mr P. V. Singh, the Union Pradesh Chief Minister; and Mr H. N. Bahuguna, a pro-Moscow former Finance Minister once allied with the Prime Minister.

In the Amethi parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh contested by Mr Rajiv Gandhi two opposition groups demanded fresh voting in more than 150 polling booths, alleging that the stations were "captured" by Congress (I) Party activists and thousands of false ballots cast in favour of the Prime Minister's son.

Mr Gandhi, who resigned his job as an airline pilot last month to enter politics, was overwhelmingly favoured to win the election at Amethi, 310 miles south-east of Delhi.

The by-election was to fill the vacancy left by the death of his brother, Sanjay, in an aircraft crash in Delhi.

The first results of the voting are expected tomorrow.

In the northern state of Bihar, notorious for election violence, at least one person was killed and dozens injured in clashes between supporters of rival candidates, the United News of India reported.



President Mitterrand casting his vote

Bright skies fail to stop voters doing their duty

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

French voters are traditionally contentions. The rate of abstention is one of the lowest of any industrialized country. Even though they often profess to be fed up with politics and all its works, they do their duty as citizens when it comes to the point.

It was so again today, despite the first heat of the summer, and the fact they had been called again to the polls a month after giving France a Socialist President for the first time since 1947.

They could have been forgiven if they had shown signs of election fatigue. Public indifference to the three weeks election campaign seemed to confirm this. It was highlighted by the series of the Socialists, basking in what Mr Mitterrand has called the "state of grace" that any newly elected President enjoys, and confident that once again, as under General de Gaulle, President Pompidou, and President Giscard, the Socialist would return to power.

The Socialist majority in harmony with the presidential one.

Only 25 out of 491 members of the outgoing Parliament were not standing again for reelection. Twenty-six ministers of the previous Barre Government, and 23 of the new

insurance company results, two-thirds of whose capital is invested in shares or bonds.

What is more serious from the Government's point of view is that companies whose shares are quoted on the Bourse can no longer finance development by new capital issues. Their only recourse is to turn to the credit market, where interest rates now exceed 20 per cent.

Foreign shares, on the other hand, benefited from a strong surge of demand. Since the institution of a two-tier market by the Government on May 21, French residents can only purchase foreign shares if there are corresponding overseas sales. This automatically creates a premium on finance for such investments. Dollars for these transactions were trading at more than 6.60 francs on Friday, against 6.18 on the previous day, while the dollar rate on the exchanges was stabilized at around 5.70 francs.

The franc has withstood the loss of confidence better than the stock exchange. Brokers and jobbers explain the rush of selling by fears of a victory of the left on the part of small investors, who are rushing into foreign stock in spite of a 15 per cent premium.

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Vicious circle of bloodshed

El Salvador violence wrecks reform pledges

From Warren Hoge, San Salvador, June 14

Seated on sacks of rice and powered mill, the farmer from the embattled northern state of Cabanas said he had been an Army sympathizer until troops came to his town, burned a man alive on a pyre of sticks in the main square and killed a pregnant woman with a machete.

In a middle-class neighbourhood of San Salvador, a woman told how National Guard troops had forcibly occupied her farm and then shot her husband and threatened to kill her. As she spoke, she was interrupted by menacing telephone calls.

The violence that has earned the Salvadoran military its reputation for repression is not diminishing despite recognition by senior officials that it is counter-productive, according to diplomatic sources.

Colonel José Guillermo García and Señor Antonio Morales Ehrlich, members of the four-man civilian-military junta ruling El Salvador, argued that, while abuses exist, the military's reputation is the result of Marxist propaganda.

The kind of incidents described continue to erode the Junta's promises of reform even as steps are being taken to change the primitive habits of many of El Salvador's men in uniform.

Those who have been urging commanders to curb excesses cite as a key development the arrest this month of six members of the security forces allegedly involved in the killing of a young man, an American lay worker in December.

They also point out that the Army has started to take prisoners and to realize that there is an intelligence benefit to be gained from abandoning the old practice of killing anyone who falls into its hands.

Part of the problem is the lack of an effective command structure in the Army.

El Salvador has long been a violent society. Before the war, 2,000 people died each year in political or blood feuds. Today,

with the intensification of these conflicts and people dying in combat, the rate has climbed to almost 2,000 a month.

The United States Embassy sends out a weekly account of the various incidents. Each morning's newspapers are filled with pictures of individuals starkly captioned *desaparecidos*, or, in the most chilling reference, *ultimado*. They have become a commonplace that it is only newcomers as odd who they appear side by side with photographs of people attending to baby shows or back-ellar parties.

Describing a vicious circle of bloodshed, Señor Manuel Enrique Hinds, a Salvadoran businessman who represents the country's Productive Alliance, said: "Many people are killed in the countryside, soldiers afraid of being killed themselves after they are discharged. To prevent this, they kill first the relatives of soldiers, policemen and guards. Many people are killed for quite different reasons, under the cover of political violence, in a country where no murder is being investigated."

Speaking from a pulpit that has more commonly been used to denounce terrorism by the Government, Fr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the acting Archbishop of San Salvador, said recently: "I have the impression that the repression from the extreme right has decreased a little but has increased a little from the left." This was only increasing the number of orphans and making the country away from the road of peace.

There is no arm of government capable of investigating the killings, and no centralized authority for the recognition of bodies. Those who try to pursue cases are often murdered.

The radio broadcasts frequent reminders that the Army exists to protect citizens and lists telephone numbers around the country where information can be submitted.—New York Times News Service.

Unesco tries again for accord on information

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 14

Sharp differences of opinion are expected between industrialized and Third World countries this week when Unesco makes a renewed attempt to remove disparities in the field of information and communication.

The main items on the agenda of a conference of the organization's Intergovernmental Council for the Development of Communication, including seven industrialized countries and Japan. The setting up of the council was approved by the last general conference of Unesco in Belgrade in October.

Member countries of Unesco had justified the establishment of the programme on the ground that it was necessary to reduce the very substantial inequalities between the developed and developing countries, in the technological, professional, material and financial aspects of information.

One of the main problems is the financing of the programme. The executive board of the organization decided to earmark more than \$3m (£1.5m) to cover initial costs. But the ambitious objectives of the programme can only be paid for out of grants of industrialized member countries. The first country to have given support to the programme is The Netherlands with £300,000.

The aim of the majority of member countries in setting up a new world information order is to undermine Western supremacy in the collection and distribution of news.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

Ethiopia: Kassa Wolde Marian

There continues to be concern over the whereabouts of Kassa Wolde Marian, the former Minister of Agriculture in the overthrown Ethiopian Imperial Government. Arrested in July, 1974, when all members of the Government were ordered by the army to surrender or arrest, he "disappeared" in July, 1979. Officials claim he has been transferred to another prison. They refuse to say where.

Kassa Wolde Marian was President of Haile Selassie I University from 1963 to 1966, when he became governor of his home province of Wollega. In 1972, he was made Minister of Agriculture.

In 1974 when he was arrested there was also a widespread commission of inquiry into the responsibility of government officials for the effects of the 1974 famine, in which 100,000 people died. No findings were ever published, but the commission is believed to have exonerated the former minister from all personal blame. He was not charged or brought to trial.

His five children have all taken refuge outside Ethiopia. His wife, Princess Seble Dersa, granddaughter of the late Emperor, is being held in Akaki Prison, Addis Ababa.

Kassa Wolde Marian was held in the cellars of Menelik Palace—now the military governor's headquarters—in what are known to be extremely harsh conditions, before being taken to indefinite prison detention during which he has vanished.

WEST TO PROTEST AT BERLIN POLL

Berlin, June 14.—East Germans voted today to confirm single-candidate candidates for the national parliament and the country's 15 district assemblies.

More than 12 million people over 18 were eligible to vote and East Berliners were directly electing the city's 66 deputies to the 500-seat Volkskammer (Parliament) for the first time.

The United States, Britain and France intend to protest officially to the Soviet Government tomorrow over the direct elections in East Berlin which they say violate the city's special status.

In past elections, East Berlin deputies were nominated by the city council in the same way the West Berlin Parliament appoints the city's representatives to the Bonn federal assembly.—Reuter.

Swiss women win equal rights

Berne, June 14.—Swiss voted today to amend the constitution to give equal rights to both sexes. The measure was approved by a 3-2 margin.

It took six years of drafting and debate before reaching the people. Women acquired the vote 10 years ago.—AP and UPI.

Premier elected

Katmandu, June 14.—Nepal's new legislature has chosen Surya Bahadur Thapa, aged 53, the only candidate as Prime Minister. He has been Prime Minister for two years but was chosen by King Birendra.

Gold miner sentenced

Moscow, June 14.—A gold miner in Magadan, eastern Siberia, has been sentenced to nine years in a labour camp for stealing nuggets worth 3,000 roubles (about £20,000). *Izvestia* reported.

Test-tube baby ill

Melbourne, June 14.—The world's first test-tube twin, Stephen Mays, is fighting for his life again after another operation. His mother and twin sister, Amanda, are said to be well.

Cubans on the move

Cairo, June 14.—An Egyptian daily *al-Akhar* reported that 1,260 Cuban soldiers were travelling to Ethiopia on a Soviet vessel that has just passed through the Suez Canal.

Woman survives

Hamamatsu, June 14.—A 64-year-old Japanese woman was rescued late last night two days after the fall of a 15ft into an unused well. She broke a bone in her shoulder.

Editor named in P2 affair leaves newspaper

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 14

The proposal made by the proprietors that their next editor should be Senator Alberto Cavallero, one of their editorial writers who works in Paris.

At the same time Signor Giuseppe Branca, former president of the Court of Cassation, has agreed to act as guarantor of the newspaper's editorial policies.

The government commission inquiring into the P2 scandal yesterday concluded that the organization was illegal. The new government will now be able to legislate against P2 and confiscate the property of its members.

Senator Spadolini said that he was seeking an administration "equal to the gravity of the emergency facing us: a moral, economic and social emergency".

He is aiming at a degree of outside help from the Communists.

Journalists working for the newspaper were today studying

Reagan letters hit the big time

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 14

The highest price paid for a Reagan letter was \$12,500. That was for one praising the charitable qualities of Frank Sinatra, the singer. The value of each letter depends very much on the content, Mr Hamilton said.

In the April sale, the \$4,000 letter was enthusiastically sought because it contained some thoughts on values in public office. "The best advice I can give is never compromise moral principles for political expediency... An office holder should make every decision as if he were going to run for office again. In other words, make decisions without any thought as to how it might affect votes in the next election."

Another handwritten letter about his acting plans was sold for \$675. "I've been off the movie screen for almost eight or 10 years and I'm convinced that if and when I go again I must have someone else carrying the load."

Polio, a forestry officer who

As it is, most of them spend between three and seven months living at the Austrian Government's expense in digs and boarding houses. Some help in the camp, some moonlight in local vineyards and on building sites, others relax, drink and learn English.

Many have left their wives or other members of the families at home and hope to be able to get them out later. In the meantime, they are afraid to reveal their real names to journalists because, as one said, the people at home would really be hurt.

They are the lucky ones, by fair means or foul, they have managed to get a passport. Officially, travel from Poland to Austria is unrestricted to everyone with a passport, but the authorities decide whether you can have a passport or not.

A few Poles travel to neighbouring countries such as Yugoslavia and cross the border illegally.

"Many more people would leave Poland if only they could," Grzegorz says. Meanwhile, word has reached the camp that the Czechs have started turning back Poles.

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THE ARTS

Opera

Metcalf's incredible destination

The Journey

Sherman Theatre, Cardiff

A projected slide of a claustrophobic section of shelving in an institutional library faces the auditorium. Both synopsis and libretto specify a huge book, its spine (title, *A Book of Changes*) facing the audience, but perhaps that was too difficult to build, or seemed too insubstantial. A "storyteller," holding what appears to be a book-club special edition, appears to the accompaniment of an ominous burst of sound from the orchestra and paces about ponderously, a cross between an Act II Hamlet and an itinerant preacher.

The library disappears, the storyteller steps aside and four figures appear. They seem to be limbering up for a jogging session. They are, in fact, in the middle of a Journey. It will last about two hours including interval and, if at the end, neither they nor we appear to have travelled anywhere, no matter. As we know, the Journey is more important than the Destination.

Friday night brought the premiere of John Metcalf's first opera, *The Journey*, commissioned by Welsh National Opera in association with the Welsh Arts Council. The company's policy of mounting productions especially designed for small theatres (like the University's Sherman Theatre where this one was performed) is as praiseworthy as Metcalf's own desire to see opera keeping up with the developments of the last two decades in small-scale, flexible alternative theatre. And in writing, in close collaboration with his librettist, John Hope Mason, a work for eight singing principals, one mime and an orchestra of fewer than 30 players, Metcalf and his producer have aimed to "involve" both audience and performers closely in the very Journey towards self-realisation of the work's four characters and in their encounters with five more, including the storyteller, from whom three of them eventually become liberated.

The fact that when the storyteller announces that the four "have travelled far," we believe not a word, continue to disbelieve, and, in the end, could not care less, is due to a libretto of appalling banality



The travellers who still "may have far to travel"

and vacuity, an equally derivative and characterless score, and an almost entirely misconstrued sense of musical and dramatic structure.

That each one of the opera's seven scenes is headed by a hexagram from the *I Ching* is supposed to serve "to relate inner states to external surroundings"; in fact it adds no more than a spurious esoteric patina, only emphasizing, in its recollection of the Taoist headings of Eliot's *The Waste Land*, the embarrassingly adolescent pastiche of themes and images from that poet's *Four Quartets* and from Tippet's *The Knot Garden*. The sickly written, cliché-paralysed libretto impedes any sense of conflict and progression, without which drama and development of character is inevitably still-born.

Similarly, the music of each scene so we are told, uses a different pan-chromatic scale, rather like a raga. This, and the recurrence of three main ideas, "walking music" (characters walking, the movement of life) tremolando minor thirds (the

sinister narrator) and a cluster of notes in a strident discord (the hard light of scrutiny), help to shape the work for composer and listener alike. Yet any sense in its heavy diction of Tippet and in its function, rather like a soundtrack, of commenting rather than activating, it too often only undermines any points of potential climax or conflict, themselves frequently reducible to the level of perfunctory bickering.

At its most convincing in the expansive lyricism of the reflective "aria" (a form it claims to possess), the music is everywhere well-entrenched within the voice; yet it cannot free itself from the conventional operatic closed forms, like the ensemble, which are incompatible with the drama's own open-ended, episodic progression.

The facile delineation of each scene, the intrusion of the narrator (he tells too often what could be and often already is being shown) made futile the singers' attempts at dramatic projection. That all the performers, but

particularly Lesley Garrett as Nicola, Menai Davies as Gwen, Timothy German as Scott and Henry Newman as Craig, sang with such conviction and musicality only made more glaring and depressing the discrepancy between the levels of their artistry and that of the work. John Eaton's production matched in movement and design, cliché of idea with cliché of execution, while Anthony Rose, conducting, drew from stage and pit performances of admirable strength and unity.

That the performance was sold out that it had such a bizarrely ecstatic response show perhaps, how badly more "Alternative" opera is needed, how an audience cannot bear to be let down, and how companies and sponsors alike could even do worse than take note of a characteristic quotation from the programme's introduction. The individual who is capable of responsibility is on a par with the cosmic forces of heaven and earth.

Hilary Finch

Theatre

Leicester lamented

The Ghost of Daniel Lambert

Haymarket, Leicester

Sue Townsend is closely involved in an unfortunately named satirical television programme called *Revolving Women*. Recently she has a play at the Soho Poly with the punning title of *Wombaring*. As the resident writer at Leicester's Phoenix Theatre under a Television Writers' Bureau, she has produced a new musical play with the name *The Ghost of Daniel Lambert*. Her talent does not seem to be for titles and the new play has virtually nothing to do with Daniel Lambert, which is a disappointment.

Where Nottingham has Robin Hood, Leicester has Lambert and he was heroic only in his proportions. As the fattest citizen ever produced in Leicester and the heaviest human on record, weighing out of life at 52 stone 4 pounds, his claim to fame was his bulk, his pleasant disposition and his intelligence. So while Leicester honours his memory, Miss Townsend lures spectators into a play which is about zoning ordinances in the 1960s. At least it is more about that than about Lambert.

It promises something more to be with when Rick Lloyd's music for Lambert's funeral in 1809 threatens to

evoke a mood like that of *Sweeney Todd*. Instead of developing any character for Lambert, however, Miss Townsend authorizes him to watch the changes in Leicester over the centuries, and, since the first things that seem to catch his interest are the closing of the Palace Theatre in 1969 and the appearance of some teddy boys at the Bell Hotel, he skips the intervening years and the music becomes distinctly pop.

What Miss Townsend clearly has in mind is a lament for Leicester, probably as it was in her youngest days. Her specific target for complaint, in a nicely ironic detail, is the unpleasant, modern Haymarket Centre which houses the more likable Phoenix Theatre, where her play is being presented for the Leicester Festival. In nearby Coventry it took German bombs to knock down the ancient buildings; an urge to be modern overtook Leicester's centre, and Miss Townsend demonstrably touches a chord with some of the places she recalls. The audience calls out its recognition.

Some good performers, including Victoria Hardcastle and David Brett, do nothing to hide the show's structure as a revue. In cleverly set up jokes and some of her lyrics, Miss Townsend shows talent, but she wastes the figure of Lambert and catalogues petty complaints without giving them the significance she assumes.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Stuttgart Ballet

Coliseum

The premiere on Friday of the final programme in the Stuttgart Ballet's London season ended with an exciting surprise when Richard Cragan, who had danced the lead in Glen Tetley's *Rite of Spring*, insisted on repeating the whole final section because the flying effects, which should have him in the air as the curtain falls, refused to work first time round.

Tetley's *Rite* was previously shown in London a few years ago by the American Ballet Theatre, but they were then not at their best, except for some principals, and the Stuttgart company give a much stronger account of the work's quality of movement and the intensity of feeling that comes through the dancing. The ballet needs, and fills, a stage and auditorium as big as the Coliseum.

The point of the title is that of death being a return to a land that we came from but do not remember. There could hardly be any specific illustration of that in the choreography, but the dances do convey a sense of exploration and contemplation, filled with solemnity and exhilaration at the same time.

There are four separate sections, two duets framed by two trios. Birgit Keil, Vladimir Kios and Reid Anderson, in the final trio, have the most filling examples of the amazing complex partnering that recurs all through the work, but Lucia Lianing and Christian Fallanga come close to that in their duet.

The programme opened with John Cranco's *Presence*, a strange and fascinating dance-theatre work which I wrote about a few weeks ago after seeing it at Stuttgart. To play the cautiously assorted batch of great romantics at its London premiere, two of the original cast were there: Marcia Haydée as the frosty Molly Bloom, and the handsome, handsome, and Cragan as the ex-like Ubu Roi, joined by Christopher Boatwright as a hopelessly optimistic Don Quixote. The ballet's imagination and fun are unique, indescribable but unforgettable.

In an attempt to show as much as possible of their recent work, the company has not brought quite such a balanced repertoire this time as on previous visits. But the Kylian ballets, both new here, would alone have justified the adventurous choice. The dancing has the mean edge, wit and wit, and new faces coming forward: make a note of Hilde Koch, Annie Mayer and Tamas Detrich among others as dancers you will hear more of.

John Percival

The Two Pigeons

Covent Garden

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet has a better record than its sister company for bringing on young dancers. At the last performance of its season at the Royal Opera House on Saturday it put out a cast of principals for *The Two Pigeons* all in their teens or twenties. The royal enthusiasm from the audience will, I hope, be reported to the top brass of the Covent Garden Royal Ballet, in New York for their opening at the Met, and should help to overcome their timorousness in this respect.

Nicola Katrak first danced the heroine at her graduation performance, and it was obvious at once that she had a very special quality. Later she has taken the part occasionally on the company's travels, but this was her first time in it at Covent Garden. The good news is that she proved her initial success to have been the result of lasting values not just youthful charm and luck.

The bubbling good humour that she brings to the comic scenes is matched by the toughness with which she fights back when losing her man, and on the particular character of the English parish church, close by Britten's home, where they were first performed.

The church was an important part of it. These works are in a sense ritual, like medieval dramas acted ceremonially by monks, who enter and afterwards depart singing the plainchant on which each piece is based, leaving it resonating in the church and — for weeks

meaning, every phrase smoothly composed, and every dance grows with personal conviction. Roland Price was playing the young man for the first time and, although he has been given many roles to dance almost from the time he joined the company two years ago, it was also the first time he had any character to play. To expect much depth of interpretation would be wrong at this stage, but his eager enthusiasm and good looks carried him through, and he brings a breadth and brightness to the roles which are exhilarating to watch.

The other leading part, as the gypsy temptress, was taken by Karen Donovan, who had played it just once before, at the Royal Ballet School's performance last year. She not only is young, but looks even younger, so that her shoulder-shaking, eye-flashing seduction of the young man has a certain, in these precocious under-age girls for whom glibbed gentlemen find themselves facing prison.

Yet she does it all with enormous gusto, and the speed and sharpness of her solos are remarkable. With Stephen Wicks a powerfully resilient spyke Chief, Kim Leadley an insouciantly slippery pickpocket and the whole company at its blithe best, it was a pretty remarkable performance altogether.

John Percival

Books

A mysterious charm graphically displayed

Henley Royal Regatta

By Christopher Dodd

(Stanley Paul, £9.95)

Rudie Lehmann, who with a fine disregard for conventional loyalties coached Oxford and Cambridge boat race crews in the last century, believed that "given a healthy frame and sound organs immersed to fatigue by the sports of English boyhood, given also an alert intelligence, there is no reason in the nature of things why oarsmanship should not eventually become both an exercise and a pleasure". There are still those who subscribe to this view of the nature of things. Indeed the author of this entertaining breezy book tells us that Lord Cottesloe believes that "rowing in an eight-oared boat, when the crew goes perfectly together and goes well is probably about as near heaven as one can get on earth".

This astonishing idea is supported, in theory at least, by many of the characters who crop up in the pages of this history. One can't help feeling, however, that many of them are more interested in the apron of forward-flashing wrists and "the grim yet heartening sound of splendid and unbroken strength when all eight blades crashed in together".

The one undeniable fact that emerges from Mr Dodd's researches is that rowing hearties love a party. He quotes a Breconshire celebration "on the usual lines" of oysters, dressed crab, grilled bones, poached eggs and wine followed by a choice of four punches made from whisky, rum, gin, or brandy. In 1839 96 men of the First Trinity Boat Club consumed 70 bottles of champagne, 38 of Moselle, 12 of claret, 17 of

sherry, 57 quarts of ale and 66 7/8 of worth of punch. And it still goes on. Even the 1980 Henley had the Lady Victoria Boat Club of Belfast singing *The Road to Mandalay* at their annual reunion, a victorious American eight celebrating with "a ton of champagne" and two oarsmen leaping naked from the town bridge.

Balanced against these excesses are some gruesome privations. Victorian crews used to train on one glass of water with breakfast, two with lunch, one with supper, and positively no baths. They invariably developed boils. A modern British oarsman is quoted as saying "I enjoy rowing in a macabre, masochistic sort of way, but we are not here for any ethereal good British sporting feeling. We are here to win".

But such sentiments are rare in this book which is, on the whole, more concerned with Henley's elegance and amusements than its professional achievements, even though there are complete lists of winners and records as appendices. Mr Dodd's greatest strength is his eye for anecdote, and he enjoyed the Swiss cox who found the spectacle of a spotty youth in a boat calling out "Well rowed, Grasshoppers", so funny that he began to laugh out loud and blew the race. The description of last year's Henley is especially graphic and particularly effective in its portrait of the present Chairman of the Henley Regatta, a Solihull-smoking QC, who drives a 1938 Bentley and collects Hockney prints and postage stamps. His favourite expression is, apparently, "I like it like it a lot", and although, after reading this, the charm of Henley remains as essentially mysterious as ever, one is inclined to agree.

Tim Heald



Rock

Defunkt

The Venue

In times of aesthetic doubt and distress, young white rock musicians traditionally turn for inspiration to black popular music. So it was with the Beatles, who, as Ramsey Lewis wrote, "it is today, with projects as various as Adam and the Ants and the David Byrne/Brian Eno collaboration. Having no passion of their own, their solution is simple: borrow it."

Just now the syndrome is also manifesting itself in a craze for funk: harsh, tough, worldly music, its anti-European internal organization appealing to the chic, staccato urges of the new bohemia. It was to satisfy this craving that Joseph Bowie assembled his present sextet, Defunkt.

Bowie, a trombonist, comes from a St Louis family with deep roots in all kinds of black popular music; his brother, Byron, plays tenor saxophone in the band, and concocts its arrangements. Joseph has been involved in free improvisation so he is presumably accustomed to predominantly white audience

es; what must he make, though, of the rock world's sudden passion? Does he ask himself why, among a crowd of several hundred at the Venue, there were no more than a dozen black faces?

He certainly plays up to his new following. The visual style is an accumulation of idioms, centered on the black hipster mode of the 1940s—loud ties, peg-top pants, snap-brim hats: an image ripe for development by young fops growing out of their Spandau Ballet costumes.

The rock elite loves irony: it would rather hear Defunkt's parodies of Chic ("In the Good Times") and James Brown ("Thermo-Nuclear Sweat") than their sources. Like Frank Zappa, however, Joseph Bowie is incapable of writing his own "Good Times" or "Cold Sweat"; he can only respond.

After a while, the constant stream of references grew boring. Byron's squeals, Joseph's blasts, Kim Clark's churning bass guitar, a slinky samba and a touch of cocktail-lounge swing were all coded references to black music history, all fatally distanced.

Richard Williams

Aldeburgh Festival

The Prodigal Son

Snappe Maltings

I cannot be alone in reckoning the three church parables—*Curlew River*, *The Burning of the Furnace* and *The Prodigal Son*—as the richest memories from the Aldeburgh Festivals of the 1960s.

These works drew on so many vital sources: on the genius not only of Britten himself, but also of his fellow musicians (Pears, Shirley Quirk, Tear, Luxon, Drake, to name just a few), and the extraordinarily gifted leading instrumentalists of the English Opera Group, on musical and spiritual traditions of the East, and of much nearer at hand, and on the particular character of the English parish church, close by Britten's home, where they were first performed.

The church was an important part of it. These works are in a sense ritual, like medieval dramas acted ceremonially by monks, who enter and afterwards depart singing the plainchant on which each piece is based, leaving it resonating in the church and — for weeks

months ahead — in our ears.

So the decision to revive one of them to open this year's Aldeburgh Festival on Friday, the Snappe Maltings rather than at Orford, was at the same time welcome and questionable.

Indeed it seems slightly ironic that, while some musicians anxiously strive after authentic performance practice, Aldeburgh Festival should wantonly jettison its own. Doubtless there are good economic reasons, but it does change the work. Its liturgical aspect becomes, as it were, an act rather than a semi-reality; we are now an audience, not a semi-congregation. Then it affects the work acoustically. It is composed — especially those passages of heterophony, with a line constantly overlapping itself — with an ecclesiastical blurr at part of its orchestration, and is not assisted by the Snappe clarity.

The Prodigal Son is arguably the least individual, and least successful, of the church parables, and has most to gain from this transposition, in particular in sheer dramatic impact. Colin Graham's original round wooden platform is

retained, and so are Annena Stubbs's costumes, but now Christopher Renshaw, the alert new producer, uses them more forcefully. Acolytes draw a curtain (increasingly bemused in blood as the Prodigal Son's sins multiply) around the main action, light creates striking revelations and the main body of the monks play a much more active role.

The master corrupter and the Abbot are now sung by Kenneth Bowen. No point in saying that he lacks the suggestiveness and irony of a Pears; at any rate, he articulates the words with model clarity, sings strongly and precisely, and finds a nice harmony of intonation with the jazzy rattles of his partner, the muted trumpet. Bernard Dickerson is the Prodigal, better in the moving repentant speech at the end than as a rake, in which capacity he seemed rather bland and monochrome. His elder brother is tellingly played and sung by William Shimmell, and his father is done with great warmth and minimum pomposity by Thomas Hemmley. The admirable musical director is Stuart Bedford.

Stanley Sadie

Recalling Victorian tradition...



Pendant shown actual size. Silver weight 12.25g.

THE ROYAL WEDDING SILVER PENDANT

A timely gift of beauty, to be treasured now and in generations to come.

Crafted in solid sterling silver with matching sterling silver chain. £32. Available worldwide only by direct subscription and then only until 5th August, 1981, with a further limit of just one pendant per subscriber.

In Victorian times, it became a tradition for distinguished silversmiths to create beautiful works of jewellery to commemorate important royal events. Works of jewellery in finely chased silver that are today irreplaceable family heirlooms.

Now, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, a special piece of jewellery has been created to honour the royal couple. A piece which rivals, in its beauty and craftsmanship, those cherished by our forebears...and which, in time to come, will be treasured in exactly the same way.

To achieve this challenging goal, most exacting criteria were set. For such a piece of jewellery must be more than merely decorative and appropriate. It must also possess a beauty that is universal. A beauty so timeless that, when our great grandchildren look upon it 100 years from now, it will be as meaningful to them as it is to us today.

The result is *The Royal Wedding Silver Pendant*. A cameo of classic oval design, fashioned in sterling silver and bearing a poetic portrayal of the symbols of our monarchy together with the symbols of both His Royal Highness and Lady Diana. From a distance, the design of the silver pendant appears to be strikingly simple: the heir apparent's coronet surrounded by the most delicate frosted tracery on a mirror background. But as you look more closely, you suddenly appreciate its intricate and finely detailed beauty; for here too are the thistle of Scotland, Ireland's shamrock, the daffodil of Wales and the heraldic Tudor Rose of England. And surrounding all is a tiny border of dainty orange blossoms, adding the final touch.

Here is perfection that is beautiful to see...beautiful to wear. An enduring work of fine jewellery that perfectly symbolises this important and memorable occasion.

The Royal Wedding Silver Pendant is priced at £32, complete with matching sterling silver necklace and presentation box. This sterling silver pendant is being issued in a strictly limited edition in the UK and other countries. It may be purchased only direct from Franklin Mint, and only until 5th August, 1981. No pendants will be available for original sale through any shop or jewellery store.

Each pendant will be minted in Proof quality to individual order. And into the edge of each pendant will be individually impressed, in tiny lettering, the legend: PRINCE CHARLES AND LADY DIANA - 29 JULY 1981...a reminder to future generations of the historic significance of this occasion.

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11. 21-22. D. Surbek (Yugoslavia)
12. U. Carlsson (Sweden) 21-23.
13. 10-16. V. Kosanovic (Yugoslavia)
14. 7. J. Inoue (Japan) 21-19, 21-14.
15. L. van Ros (China) beat G. Man
Kuen (Hongkong) 21-12, 25-21.
16. G. Gergely (Hungary) beat J. Hilton
GB 21-19, 21-16.

LEADING FINAL STANDINGS: 1.
6. R. Pottion (GB) 21-19, 21-16.
2. 1. Carlsson: 7. 2. Kosanovic: 8. 3. Inoue:
14. 4. A. Grubis: 5. D. Surbek: 6. U
11. 12. V. Yevina (China): 13. G. Gergely
(Hungary): 14. 15. J. Hilton (GB): 15. 16.
17. J. Inoue (Japan): 18. 19. 20. J. Kucharski
(Sweden): 21. 22. L. Kucharski
(Poland): 23. 24. H. Liang (China):
25. 26. R. Pottion (GB).—Agencies.

Tennis

McEnroe wins a close final in overheated atmosphere

By Jerome Caminada

John McEnroe, the 22-year-old American, won the grass court tournament Friday at Queen's Club and sponsored by Stella Artois yesterday, but as his play improved so did his dignity on court. It was a photo finish in two sets 7-6, 7-5, between him and Brian Gottfried, a fellow American who is seven years older: the one clear advantage McEnroe had was in crude remarks. For Gottfried remained absolutely silent.

One exchange in McEnroe directed at the umpire, who was a woman, Mrs. Georgina Clark, a professional coach from Banbury, was in respect to her leading 6-5 in the second set, he was serving for the match. The score was 15 all, and McEnroe sent over a first service which he thought was in, but which another woman marking the centre line declared out.

McEnroe then double-faulted. "That was a good ball, as one lady to another, he shouted, slammed a ball towards the centre line. The umpire then gave him a warning for unsportsmanlike behaviour. "Unsportsmanlike?" he shouted. "Is it because I used to be a woman's presence?" he was understood to add. The umpire then told him to play on. This made him 15-30, but he won the next three points for the match.

In the locker room afterwards, Gottfried commiserated with him for his remarks and the McEnroe appeared before the press he sounded, for him, contrite. He did not say, as he said, any reason why there should be a woman in the chair for men's events. He was not saying that women umpires were better than men, but it was hard to get upset with a lady umpire. He did not regard this remark as feminist; he liked women.

In sunshine, so hot spectators were admonished over the loudspeaker. "Not to be a feminist, off-it's a club rule." The match began with eight games going with service, four to each man. Kallies, were few, as both men made errors after error with service returns. At 4-4 McEnroe lost his first service point. He was caught low down by his first backhand near the net, a weak point.

McEnroe, however, held that service to become 5-4, and in the next game took points at last off his opponent's service, and had a set point. Gottfried saved that with a short serve to a corner, and drew away into a corner, and after McEnroe had shouted at the umpire over a service which he thought was a tie-break, McEnroe called at 5-4, a tie-break McEnroe led 2-0, but then fell behind 3-6, to be three set points down.

A service ball from Gottfried was called out, but the umpire declared it in. She did not, however, give Gottfried the point, and with it the game, but called a McEnroe then won the point, and



McEnroe: emotionally stressed in a struggle to gain advantage.

after demanding to know from the umpire why one service line man was not in place, went on to take the next four points to grab the tie-break 6-5, and set 7-6. McEnroe was at last beginning to find his range in his return, and he took Gottfried's service to lead 1-0 in the second set. But at 3-1 in McEnroe's favour another change came over the net. Gottfried took three games in a row, including a break of McEnroe's service, and led 4-3. With Gottfried leading 5-4, McEnroe saved two set points, one with an ace and another with the scrambled retrieve which sent the ball high up and down on the baseline. Gottfried then netting his drive with McEnroe all out of position. This made it 5-5, and McEnroe broke his own tie-break just when he required to lead 6-5. Then came the final game, and dispute, before the match was over in an hour 50 minutes.

By winning in two sets McEnroe, including last year's results, had come through 12 best-of-three set matches without yielding a set. The closest he came to losing one was against the man he met today, in the third round when he won 6-7, 7-6.

McEnroe goes next to Wimbledon, after practicing this week. With these manners improve, or will he again become a man eating and a woman eating-eater whenever the dice roll against him? We shall see.

With Gottfried leading 5-4, one cannot help wondering sometimes whether British tennis, from the standpoint of results, could also do with a player who could transcend himself, metaphorically, into an aggressive uncompromising bastard.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: B. Gottfried (USA) beat J. McEnroe (USA) 6-7, 7-6, 7-5. (Gottfried 1st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 2nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 3rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 4th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 5th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 6th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 7th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 8th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 9th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 10th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 11th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 12th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 13th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 14th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 15th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 16th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 17th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 18th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 19th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 20th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 21st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 22nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 23rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 24th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 25th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 26th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 27th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 28th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 29th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 30th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 31st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 32nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 33rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 34th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 35th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 36th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 37th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 38th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 39th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 40th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 41st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 42nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 43rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 44th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 45th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 46th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 47th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 48th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 49th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 50th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 51st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 52nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 53rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 54th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 55th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 56th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 57th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 58th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 59th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 60th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 61st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 62nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 63rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 64th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 65th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 66th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 67th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 68th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 69th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 70th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 71st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 72nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 73rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 74th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 75th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 76th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 77th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 78th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 79th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 80th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 81st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 82nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 83rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 84th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 85th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 86th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 87th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 88th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 89th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 90th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 91st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 92nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 93rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 94th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 95th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 96th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 97th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 98th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 99th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 100th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 101st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 102nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 103rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 104th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 105th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 106th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 107th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 108th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 109th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 110th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 111th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 112th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 113th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 114th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 115th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 116th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 117th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 118th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 119th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 120th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 121st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 122nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 123rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 124th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 125th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 126th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 127th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 128th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 129th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 130th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 131st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 132nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 133rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 134th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 135th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 136th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 137th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 138th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 139th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 140th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 141st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 142nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 143rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 144th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 145th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 146th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 147th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 148th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 149th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 150th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 151st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 152nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 153rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 154th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 155th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 156th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 157th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 158th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 159th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 160th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 161st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 162nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 163rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 164th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 165th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 166th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 167th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 168th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 169th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 170th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 171st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 172nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 173rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 174th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 175th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 176th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 177th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; 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McEnroe 294th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 295th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 296th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 297th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 298th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 299th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 300th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 301st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 302nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 303rd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 304th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 305th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 306th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 307th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 308th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 309th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 310th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 311th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 312th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 313th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 314th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 315th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 316th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 317th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 318th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 319th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 320th round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 321st round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; McEnroe 322nd round 6-7, 7-6, 7-5; 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The Brixton Inquiry

The questions that Lord Scarman (left) will be asking:

1. What actually happened over the weekend of April 10 to 12?
2. Should the police have withdrawn from the fray at some stage?
3. Was the riot planned or spontaneous?
4. Was there incitement from outside agitators?
5. What were the police doing immediately before the riot?
6. What are the allegations of harassment?
7. Did the police over-react?
8. How and on what scale did the looting, pillaging and arson take place?

The judge, the blacks and the police

Lord Scarman's inquiry will be divided into two phases: the first opens today at Lambeth Town Hall and looks at the events in April, the second examines underlying causes for the riot and will be based mainly on written evidence.

The spotlight in the first phase will be on oral evidence concerning the police and the tactics they used during the riot, as well as on those who threw the stones and petrol bombs. Lord Scarman will find it impossible to exonerate the police from all blame. He is receiving evidence from community groups, politicians and journalists, covering both phases of the inquiry, which show the police in a damaging light.

Two reporters, David Nicholson-Lord of *The Times* and John Clare, the BBC's community relations correspondent, have told Lord Scarman that they saw the police use unauthorised weapons. Mr Nicholson-Lord says he saw plain clothes police wearing armbands, announcing they were police, use 36-long clubs and what appeared to be missiles picked up in the street.

Mr Clare says that at about 6.45 pm on the Saturday he saw three men in plain clothes, whom he later discovered to be policemen, one of whom was carrying a pickaxe handle and another a rubber hose.

The *Times* reporter has also given evidence about insensitive police tactics over the weekend. He said he saw half a dozen police officers arrest a youth on Sunday in St Matthew's churchyard outside the main riot area, where the youth appeared to be doing nothing.

Later Mr Nicholson-Lord was sitting on a wall making notes and a policeman half-shoved and half-pushed him off. He did the same thing twice again and then approached a black girl and the inevitable happened.

"The girl became almost hysterical," Mr Lord said. There was a shower of tin canisters, bystanders, police reinforcements arrived and riot shields came clattering out.

At times like these police behaviour was stupid and unnecessarily aggressive, he says. Two hours later on the Sunday evening he saw police making the same pseudo-military formation with riot shields. "It was Zulu stuff, silly and provocative," he says.

It must be said that another bystander spoke to who was being given evidence about Sunday's events says he was most impressed by police behaviour. He saw them in the Raiton Road area taking streams of abuse and not responding.

Community leaders are complaining that Lord Scarman about the saturation tactics of the police on the Friday and Saturday and the stabbing incident. Rene Webb, of the Melting Pot, who has a lot of good things to say about the police, says the place was swamped by police, most of whom were young and came from outside the area.

This is confirmed by Mr Stewart Lansley, chairman of Lambeth's community affairs committee, who has told the inquiry that he saw

hundreds of police on Saturday morning in the centre of Brixton. Both men say this was asking for trouble, given the intense feelings about the police.

Mr Lansley returned to the area at about 5.30 on Saturday afternoon where he saw police with riot shields lined up against a barricade of mainly black youth in Raiton Road. He managed to get through the young men who agreed to give up the fight if the police would release those arrested over the weekend.

He and another Lambeth councillor went to see Commander Fairbairn to withdraw his men. "We said you have got a potentially explosive situation on your hands and the only way of defusing it is by withdrawing," he explained. Mr Fairbairn refused.

"This was about 6.30 pm and people were calm at that stage," said Mr Lansley. Then at 8 pm the whole thing exploded, which was inevitable. It was anger against the police and no-one else.

The idea that the riot was planned or the work of outside agitators is dismissed by everyone I have spoken to. It will be, interesting to see whether the police are able to sustain these allegations. "The black community has no contact with the left-wing political groups in the area," Mr Webb says.

Of course people, both black and white, came into the area once the violence started but I am not prepared to say who they were.

Because the police are refusing to talk to the press it is difficult to present their side fully. It is understood that the local officers at Brixton police station feel hurt and misunderstood about the hatred directed towards them. One or two local politicians and community leaders say that police-community relations have actually improved in recent years, though others say the opposite. This will be the kind of information Lord Scarman will want in the inquiry's second phase.

It is generally agreed that street crime is high in Lambeth (the police say unofficially that it has soared since the riot because of the low profile they have taken). Community workers do not deny there is a hard core of black muggers and pick-pockets but they say it is a tiny minority.

This is confirmed by a police report prepared for the Home Office in 1975 which showed

Today Lord Scarman begins an inquiry into Britain's most destructive civil disturbances this century. The Brixton riots began on Friday April 10 and ended two days later leaving £6.5m in damage claims, 28 burnt out buildings, 143 police men injured and a legacy of intensifying distrust between Brixton blacks and the authorities. Lucy Hodges reports on the key questions Lord Scarman has to answer and the black organizations who may or may not help him in his task.

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that 80 per cent of muggings in Brixton were committed by young blacks and that the victims were 85 per cent white, but the proportion of black youth involved was only 4 per cent of all young blacks in the area.

Black people assume, because of the treatment by the police (one in four between the ages of 13 and 24 has had trouble with the police) that they are all suspected of being potential criminals. Seventy per cent of people arrested in Lambeth between 1975 and 1979 were black.

"Almost all the community workers I have spoken to in Brixton lay the blame for the violence on the police or 'the old Bill', as they are quietly called, and particularly on the young officers. They say the police shower them with racial abuse, question them for no good reason, arrest them on 'sus' extract false confessions, beat them up and break down their front doors.

The Council for Community Relations in Lambeth (CCRL) has about a hundred files cataloguing complaints from individuals against the police. Some of them are sent in as formal complaints with a great deal of accompanying detail, but all too often the reply from Scotland Yard is "Mrs X has been interviewed by a senior officer when she made a statement withdrawing her complaint."

Not one formal complaint has been upheld in Lambeth in the past 13 years. The CCRL says complaints are dropped either because people are intimidated from pursuing them or because they are told the incident will not happen again.

A social worker spoke to had a number of clients who she said had made false confessions to the police. "They are so intimidated that they will sign any statement," she said. "However many times they are arrested they don't seem to learn from their experience because they are so frightened of being locked up."

Concern about allegations of abuse led the CCRL to try to set up a formal community police liaison committee in 1977 along the lines of those established in other multi-racial areas. Within a week of its first meeting the following year the Special Patrol Group arrived in the area to do a month's duty. The community groups on the committee were

not informed beforehand.

Then in early 1979 three CCRL officers were arrested in their office and taken away for questioning. They all had sheepskin coats and the police were looking for someone who wore one. The three men were locked up for between one and five hours and are now suing the police for wrongful arrest and imprisonment.

As a result of this incident community groups withdrew from the liaison committee and relations have never been restored. Blacks complained that the arbitrary policing continued and in 1979 Lambeth Council was moved to set up an inquiry into police-community relations in the authority. The police refused to cooperate with this independent inquiry, headed by Mr Victor Turner-Samuels, QC, on the grounds that it would not be impartial.

After instancing dozens of cases of abuse it concluded that police relations with the community were extremely important. A recommendation was that the police be made accountable. At the press conference to launch the report in January this year, Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Council, said: "If we are to avoid a racial explosion in London like the one last year in Bristol, everyone concerned should take urgent action and that most certainly includes the police."

Being very much a believer in symbolism, I saw in all those leprechaun accents and faces amid all that electronics the 300 and more people at Lambeth a glossy, smooth country of a kind to be found all over Western Europe and Scandinavia, swarming with fat men from Brussels in dark suits, but a country in which there were no leprechauns, no superstitious nation of de Valera's misty imagination—traces such as the still romantic inefficient telephone system.

The most evocative symbols are the bright shiny notices in public buildings in which some lengthy, undulating Gaelic phrase is to be found alongside a crudely shortened English. Thus the lifting *Leithris na Bheir* comes out, in the Gaelic language, as the purely functional "Gents".

Dublin itself is the supreme symbol. In his book *Cities*, in the early 1960s, Mr James Morris (as she then was) could write of it: "There stretches across Dublin to an extent not forgotten in most of Western Europe, the dingy blight of poverty. . . . They will tell you that the Irish actually prefer to be poor." It is not so. Dublin is the remnant of a fine old town, which has taken a certain amount of punishment from property speculators and modern architects, but which is still wonderful to look at and is riding the surge of a relatively recent affluence.

Mr Haughey emerges as a Harold Macmillan figure, the father of a jolly spending spree intended to win him an election. Shops bearing the legends

again all-black and seemingly self-appointed. The idea was that it should spearhead a political campaign and that the black work on behalf of the 300 and more people at Lambeth should be conducted separately by a lawyers' group.

There is some doubt about how representative of other local groups the campaign is and there is little evidence that black youth attends its meetings. K. Khan, the support of 13 groups but not all have been to meetings regularly and some have been unaware of its activities. Some of the most regular attenders have been people from the Black Women's Group, Blacks against Racism (BAR) and the old member of the Socialist Workers' Party.

Again, this committee is accused locally of being unrepresentative, middle-class and, by one black observer, of containing "born again" blacks.

Despite the sneers it does have some support locally and the pickets will organize outside Lambeth town hall from today calling for a boycott will receive wide publicity.

It is understood that Lord Scarman tried to find a prominent black to sit with him on his inquiry but failed. If he has succeeded, it is doubtful whether he would thereby have got Brixton youth to talk. One white person I spoke to, who gave evidence to an earlier inquiry, said he found the police intimidating and that when he was referred to the police as a racist, he was told he could not do that. He persisted and it was written down. How many blacks would have bothered to unwrap it. He was not particularly musical, he was a great success, not least for the emergence into the limelight of Prince Albert of Monaco, Prince Rainier has said he will make way for his son, who is 23 and has just graduated in Political Science at Amherst College in Massachusetts, as soon as Albert is ready—perhaps in seven or eight years. The rose was the young man's first public success.

His advertisement to sell a pristine Grove has so shocked the musical world that mine, apparently, has been the only inquiry. He is now prepared to consider, as they say, reasonable offers. His number, in case you are interested, is: 01-530 3435.

Vacancies

The Labour Party Conference, in September, will not be quite such good news this year for the Grand Hotel in Brighton as it has been in the past. Normally, the Labour Party block-books the hotel's full complement of 278 beds. This year, however, such is the party's financial state, it will carry the tab for only 100. Some idea of the savings that will accrue can be had from Paul Boswell, general manager of the Grand, where the rooms start at £26 a day. Hiring the whole place, he says, could cost anything up to £10,000 a day, depending on what our guests drink."

Royal grooming

Bad news for rose lovers. The English rose, our national flower, wilted sadly at the weekend at the first World Rose Show in Monte Carlo. It was beaten by blooms from America and France.

Frank Johnson

A real Irish hangover

Dublin "I tend to agree with Seamus: it could be a hung Dail," cried the experts to one another at increasingly frequent intervals as the television election night wore on—like a circle of the country's famously-shrewd farmers assessing some defective bullock.

We outsiders were not sure what constituted a hung Dail, but it sounded suitably painful. On the face of it, there was no reason why it should sound any odder than the corresponding, British "hung Parliament." But muttered by the Republic's indigenous psephologists and political scientists—who despite their essentially urban trade are still cobby-faced men with crinkly, sandy hair: very Irish—it did sound rather rural.

That in itself created the incongruity. For all these bucolic-looking, and sounding, types were exchanging their pungent opinions amid the whirling technology of a modern Irish election night. Although it would present fewer problems for a continental visitor, or for this kind of scientist, the United Kingdom's Electoral Reform Society, the Republic's voting system is for a Briton raggingly complicated.

This gives the television graphics people the excuse for constant, spectacular effects: flames, further, Green, red and blue skyscrapers rise on the screen, then fall victim to some electronic earthquake. That is the rise and fall of the respective Fianna Fail and Fine Gael shares. Some red space invaders arrive on the screen and are immediately smashed to bits. That's the fate of the Irish Labour Party.

After some hours of this the novelty wears off and an Englishman, weary of the for the time being, the heroic time. "Bobby Sands RIP," said one of its graffiti. But this was matched by the more reassuring "Sandra Kelly loves William Malone." One hailed a cat to go to the corner pubs, visited by Leopold Bloom in *Ulysses* in Eden Quay by the Liffey. It was an office block. But there was a pub near by. But there was a disco and served campari with cherries on sticks but no would-be perfect. The drinkers were, marvelously Irish—friendly, flirting, expressing friendship with England, puking. Every now and then one of them would fall down the stairs. "It is always like this on election night," one said. "No election, no reply. 'It's always like this on a Friday night.'"

Back in front of the screen there was still no progress. A raven-haired female *Cahner* Minister was being interviewed in Gaelic. The interview had an alarming tendency to switch in and out of languages. Suddenly, the interviewer changed to English: "Do you think your high profile hurt you in this campaign?" The dispirited *Cahner* gave the answer in Gaelic. The interviewer's next question was in English: "How even in Gaelic interviews now use image, scenario, syndrome and confrontation."

It was difficult to work out which party were the nubs and which the yobs. An Irish colleague explained that anyone who said "fourteen thousand" in Gaelic, "thirteen thousand" in English, was a member of the Fianna Fail or Labour. On the other hand, Fine Gael, the nobbler party, was more sympathetic to Labour. Back into the town. Some professional draughtsman, the night, presented themselves in O'Connell Street. One had recently read that Sir William Rothenstein had said of Gogarty: "He is an intellectual aristocrat like Yeats. . . . He has a general tolerance of barmen, drunkards and the worst kind of sympathy for the bottom dog."

So one engaged these fallen women in genial conversation about first preferences and the like. One of them expressed regret at the defeat of certain Fianna Failers. "The man was great," she said. "Sure, but what was he like as a politician?" said her colleague. It was time to get back to the screen. Mr Seamus Brennan, at this time, was the weekly forecasting: "I think we'll get @Times Newspapers Ltd, 1981

Who really speaks for the Brixton community?



A cross-section of voices for the blacks. Left to right: George Greaves; Rudy Narayan; Courtney Laws; Darcus Howe; Rene Webb; Linton Kwesi Johnson.

support of the South-East TUC. Lambeth Council: After some initially fierce anti-Scarman noises, the local authority decided to give evidence to Scarman in the second phase.

Very crudely the active local politicians are divided into the older, more establishment types who run local projects and want to work with whites; the young black radicals in the defence campaign, some of whom also work in local projects but do not necessarily run them; and the *Race Today* collective, charismatically represented by Darcus Howe.

Since the riots, or what some blacks call the "insurrection" or uprising, these groups have been manoeuvring for position, with individuals paying off old scores and playing the more-radical-than-thou game. They accuse one another of not being representative and of not being in touch with the kids on the street.

None of them by their very nature, can really claim to represent the people. The present Brixton Defence Campaign has been through a number of incarnations before arriving at its current position. Immediately after the events of April 10-12 a defence committee was set up under the

chairmanship of Rudy Narayan, the black barrister. Initially it held large meetings to which black youngsters flocked. But Mr Narayan was denounced pretty quickly as being an outsider and apolitical and soft on the police. Linton Kwesi Johnson, the reggae poet, who writes for *Race Today*, and has produced a number of records, was then proposed. He is popular and in touch with youth on the streets.

However, when he addressed a meeting of about 200 blacks in April and put to them his proposals—for a new all-black committee and an international commission of inquiry into the "oppression" of Brixton's blacks—there were strong objections.

One person complained that another attempt was being made to foster a self-appointed committee on the local community in the way Mr Narayan had done and others objected to whites being excluded. The meeting and the committee broke up in confusion, but it is understood that Linton Kwesi Johnson is still meeting with a group of black youth.

Out of the ashes emerged the Brixton Defence Campaign, bothered to unwrap it. He was not particularly musical, he was a great success, not least for the emergence into the limelight of Prince Albert of Monaco, Prince Rainier has said he will make way for his son, who is 23 and has just graduated in Political Science at Amherst College in Massachusetts, as soon as Albert is ready—perhaps in seven or eight years. The rose was the young man's first public success.

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Royal grooming

Bad news for rose lovers. The English rose, our national flower, wilted sadly at the weekend at the first World Rose Show in Monte Carlo. It was beaten by blooms from America and France.

Something not so funny from Punch

The *Punch* table, centrepiece of the famous weekly, Wednesday lunchtime sessions organized by the magazine, has been badly scratched by vandals. The 15ft oak table has been scored many times before—with the editor's approval. It sports the carved signatures of some of the most distinguished comic writers in the past 140 years, among them Mark Twain, James Thurber and P. G. Wodehouse.

Alan Coren, editor of *Punch*, tells me that the damage was only superficial and has now been almost completely polished off. He does not know who was responsible.

The table, in a dining room about the magazine's offices in Tudor Street, near Fleet Street, has played a central part in the magazine's history since it was launched in 1841. Mark Lemon, who started the magazine in the back room of his parents' pub, conceived the original issue at the table and inscribed his name there for posterity.

Apart from the many comic writers who have been invited to add their names with the aid of a mallet and chisel, William Davis, the last editor, began a new tradition by inviting members of the Royal Family to the table.

Now the names of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles, Princess Anne and Princess Margaret sit alongside those of Robert

Morley, Keith Waterhouse and Alan Brien.

The weekly luncheons are an opportunity for about 20 leading politicians and journalists to have an informal discussion on current affairs. Originally, they gave contributors a chance to select the week's major political cartoon.

In July, *Punch* intends to add its own present to the growing heap of gifts for Prince Charles and Lady Diana. It is the original of a Wally Fawkes cartoon which will appear on the cover of the magazine's special "pre-marital issue."

The key to Yale

Duncan Robinson, keeper of painting and drawing at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, has been appointed director of the Yale Center for British Art, in New Haven, Connecticut. That's what comes of going to Cambridge College and associating with Mellons.

The Yale Center, widely known as the Mellon Collection, was founded in 1976 and endowed by millionaire Paul Mellon to show his collection of British art. The Mellon family own Gulf Oil and built the National Gallery in Washington. Paul Mellon, who had an English mother, went to Yale, and to Clare Robinson, who is 38, went to Yale, got a Mellon fellowship and a Yale, and has never looked back.

There is a lot of British art at the Fitzwilliam, of course, so Robinson should feel quite at home when he starts at Yale on September 1. He will also be an adjunct Professor of the History of Art at the university.

THE TIMES DIARY

It has been a long time coming, but it now seems that the book which many consider the most gripping account of scientific discovery, *The Double Helix*, will be filmed. James Watson and Francis Crick, the co-discoverers of DNA, the "molecule of life", have been in Hollywood talking to Lawrence Bachmann, an American film producer, who lives near Oxford and look set to sign a deal. The film will be shot in Oxford and Cambridge and, apart from the

actor who plays Watson, the entire cast will be British. Backing is coming from the Boston-based International Film Investors, who put in the money for *Sir Richard Attenborough's* *Chariot of Fire*. Apparently Watson and Crick turned up in Hollywood just in time for the final cutting of Bachmann's latest film, *Whose Life is it Anyway?* They were so impressed that even Crick, who hitherto has been loath to see himself portrayed on the screen, agreed that the American could have the rights, provided a figure could be settled.

His new museum has an enormous collection of every available British artist—Gainsborough, Reynolds, Hogarth, Rowlandson and a magnificent Stubbs showing some lions eating a horse. The museum is situated in a cleverly designed complex, and is in fact built over a row of shops. The only drawback is that, because of this, it can be difficult to find.

Musical offering

The small ad columns of *Classical Music* magazine close to those of *Exchange & Mart* or even *The Times* personal column, in entertainment value. There you can find offers for sets of triangles and "as new" contrabassoons, appeals from attractive harpists and lonely-heart oboists to form bizarre chamber

ensembles, and offers from unemployed conductors to conduct "anything, any time, anywhere."

However, one ad stands out in the current issue even against so colourful a background. It is an offer to sell an unused edition of the new 20-volume *Grove Dictionary of Music* at £100 less than the £550 cover price—and this a mere four months after its momentous publication.

Could it be, I wondered, that the advertiser was dissatisfied with the 22-million-word epic? Or had he perhaps already absorbed all of the 22,500 articles and 3,000 music-type examples and had no further use for it?

I telephoned the number, to be assured by Mr Andrew McLeod that he had found no fault with the dictionary; indeed, he had not

bothered to unwrap it. He was not particularly musical, he was a great success, not least for the emergence into the limelight of Prince Albert of Monaco, Prince Rainier has said he will make way for his son, who is 23 and has just graduated in Political Science at Amherst College in Massachusetts, as soon as Albert is ready—perhaps in seven or eight years. The rose was the young man's first public success.

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The show itself, though, was a great success, not least for the emergence into the limelight of Prince Albert of Monaco, Prince Rainier has said he will make way for his son, who is 23 and has just graduated in Political Science at Amherst College in Massachusetts, as soon as Albert is ready—perhaps in seven or eight years. The rose was the young man's first public success.

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"During the next two years my father will initiate me little by little in the affairs of the principality. When I see the work and responsibilities that represents, try not to lose my nerve." His initiation continues next month when he accompanies Princess Grace to Henley Regatta, where she will help present the prizes.

Bandwagon?

Congratulations to Prince Andrew on his taste in music. For his 21st birthday party, at Windsor Castle this Friday, I understand that the two bands he has chosen will be Chance and the 3-B Band.

I don't know a great deal about Chance but I can tell the Prince that the 3-B Band, though a bit old for teenagers' tastes, will be ideal for Prince Charles and Lady Diana. They play everything from Elton John and Rod Stewart to Neil Diamond and the Bee Gees. (Most of the time, the band, Middle of the Road.) I speak with authority because Colwyn's band played at my own wedding and we had some difficulty in getting rid of the guests.

When I rang him at his surgery (he's a dentist during the day), he was uncharacteristically coy and refused to confirm that he will be at Windsor. However, I do know that he had to cancel a regatta dance at Salisbury scheduled for the same night.

Colwyn includes a Morris Minor hub cap among his instruments, and does a vivid impression of George Melly. I recommend the Prince to request it.

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GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

"A family on the throne is an interesting idea. It brings down the pride of sovereignty to the level of petty life," wrote Walter Bagehot 100 years ago. On Saturday that was so nearly true. The pride of sovereignty could not be more vividly portrayed than with the pageantry of the Queen's Birthday Parade when the Sovereign reviews her guards. The nation was wrapt in one of those moments of symbolism when the continuity of our traditions and the dignity of our institutions are on display, with the monarch as the fulcrum of the ceremonial. In a moment, as shots rang out, it was not just that symbolism which was in jeopardy — that continuity — but, to borrow from Bagehot again, the level of petty life itself. A Queen, as personified with honour and on a chariot, was the target; but also, a wife, a mother, a grandmother, dayne of a dozen cousins whose collective endeavours give the British monarchy its unique breadth and stability. An attack on the Queen, therefore, would not just have been an attack on the symbol of the nation, but on a real family. It would thus, symbolically, twice over have been an attack on us all.

It is understandable, therefore, that a first reaction to Saturday's drama is to call for greater protection for the Queen and members of the Royal Family. No event could more recently portray the Queen's absolute vulnerability to attack than when she is moving among the people as the focus of a time-worn ceremonial with no practicable possibility of protection close at hand.

A few minutes' thought about

the problem of protecting the Royal Family, however, lead to the conclusion that the Queen and her relations cannot both receive the kind of protection accorded to, say, President Reagan, and continue to fulfil their public duties in any manner comparable to the way they fulfil theirs. We have seen in Washington that even the most elaborate and professional presidential security operation is fallible. Yet the essence of our monarchy is its visibility, and its occasional proximity.

Presidents and prime ministers can go about their business under conditions of stringent security, if necessary, keeping secret the advance details of their programme, and restricting their public exposure to a carefully controlled election time. That is the business of government; the business of Royalty is to be seen. Eliminate the first, and the government machine suffers a damaging hiatus, as in Washington last March; eliminate the second, and the nation mourns or is outraged at an attack on its very soul but to be brutal about it, the succession of the Queen's family. There is a line of princes to take her place. When a king dies the cry is "Long live the king".

There is thus no halfway house here, between placing the Royal Family in a cocoon of security, from which it would venture forth rarely, and with a disfiguring degree of protection, and letting it move among the people in a way which exposes it fully to the risk of the individual crackpot with a gun. We must hope that skilful intelligence can provide some defence against any planned conspiracy against the Queen or

her family, and Saturday's event certainly shows the need for some detailed contingency plans to whisk her away from the scene of a disaster — even at the risk of interrupting a parade — if that should become necessary. There does not seem to have been such a plan on Saturday.

The firearm used in the Mall was apparently a replica, which could be blanks, but not live bullets. Heavy penalties exist for carrying such a replica, but committing an indictable offence, although there are no licensing controls. But a flourishing market has grown up in replicas, some of which can be altered so as to fire a low power projectile. They are so apt for use to create terror that the case is becoming increasingly strong for extending licensing controls to any kind of gun which can make a convincing bang.

But when all is planned and done, the Queen is still going to be at risk, unless she is put behind bullet-proof glass and surrounded by a defensive cordon of plain clothes gunmen. That is not what the Queen would like to see. However, her family may find the prospect of facing unknown dangers when they go out into the sunlight of their many public occasions, it is a prospect she and they know has to be faced. They must be sustained by evidence of the nation's support and encouragement. The mystique of the monarchy cannot be manufactured in parliament; nor can it be protected by policemen, however many. Next time the drums roll for the National Anthem well might we say and pray: God save the Queen.

THE IRISH REWARDED WITH STALEMATE

The Irish voters having muffed their chance to choose a government, it is now for the politicians they elected to choose one for them; and it is anybody's guess what they will come up with. This is proportional representation at its less brilliant.

Mr. Haughey called this premature election in order to win a personal mandate for his northern policy and in order to put himself in a strong enough position to impose on the public finances a discipline his government has not so far achieved, one that can be less safely skirted with every week that passes. The election has denied him that satisfaction, and has denied a similar advantage to any other potential prime minister. At a most inopportune time in the Republic's affairs it is condemned to a period of weak and unstable government. What Mr. Haughey with a majority of seventeen did not feel strong enough to do in front of an election a year ahead, neither Mr. Haughey nor Dr. Fitzgerald with a majority of one or two is likely to feel strong enough to do in a parliament that cannot be expected to last much longer than that.

The H-block candidates polled better even than their own expectations. Here at least the political leaders in the Republic can come together in deploring Mrs. Thatcher's part in the affair. They all profess to believe that more suppleness in respect of prison regulations, a few judicious concessions stopping well short of any surrender

of principle, would bring the prisoners off their hunger-strike or at any rate stem the surge of active sympathy for them in the Roman Catholic population north and south of the border.

There is no denying that the spectacle of republican prisoners meeting their death in British jails has roused Irish emotion to a point at which it is assumed the form of effective political support for the Provisional IRA. This is a new and obviously serious development. British characterization of the prisoners as common criminals and suicides makes no impression on minds predisposed to view the matter in the pseudo-historical context of Irish republican violence and British coercion.

Flushed with its success in Louth and Monaghan the IRA should not have to wait long for the next emotional crisis. One of its successful candidates is three weeks into his fast. The Dail will not be still as one of its members approaches death in British custody, nor in this political stalemate will it be easily managed. If the man dies and a by-election is called the parliamentary leaders in the Republic will have the choice of risking humiliation or leading public opinion in a much more strident attack on British policy in Ulster. That would have repercussions on the political behaviour of both communities in the province.

With that prospect, and bearing in mind that it must always

be an objective of counter-terrorist policy to minimize the enemy's general political support, the case for concessions to the IRA may now look more attractive. The balance of the argument is still against it. Minor concessions, of the kind advocated by Mr. John Hume for example, would be most unlikely to bring an end to the protest to death. The rewards the IRA are reaping from their gruesome sacrifice are too big to be exchanged for small relief. Concessions of that kind might temporarily move some of those who now lay the blame on the behaviour of the British to lay it on the behaviour of the prisoners. But their sympathy is not a product of a fine calculation of who is best; it is a reaction to Irish republican deaths in British charge. If the deaths continue so will the reaction.

It would suit the IRA to call off the hunger strike for nothing less than a clear surrender of principle by the British authorities. The prestige, even the legitimacy, that would confer on the IRA would be matched only by the shame and despair of the Ulster Protestants on whom, directly or at one remove, it is making war. Nor is it certain that capitulation by the authorities in order to stop any more deaths in the Maze would have the effect of dispersing the pro-IRA vote which is growing both sides of the border. A vote cast as a mark of admiring sympathy is readily convertible into an acknowledgment of strength.

In a way, the Plumb report, and the committees on it, diminishes hope that in a few days' time the Brussels Commission will be able to bring forward any authentically radical proposals to curb and rationalize the CAP. One obvious and simple answer, attractive to some members of the Socialist group and even some Westminster Conservatives, would be to say that farm support in part should be a national rather than a direct Community responsibility.

There is no parliament in the Community where that proposition could be debated and farmers would more easily be recognition that farm support is for several countries a form of social and regional policy, so that a line dividing it as a matter of budgetary type could be permitted and even justified. But in principle, engraved indelibly on the Community's original tablets of stone, the CAP must remain essentially as it is, a budgetary instrument for improved administration, and with penalties on farmers for overproduction leading to costly surpluses.

Even then, MEPs are the first to see the irony of restricting food production in a day when world hunger is a newspaper cliché. Incidentally, one of the proposed new Community policies that CAP committees might make possible comes from a group of Conservative MEPs, led by the influential Basil de Ferranti. They have tabled in the European parliament an ostensibly technical motion about resource transfers, but the real point is that the Community should use much the same technique with urban unemployment and job mobility as it used, and still uses, through the CAP, for agriculture.

Politicians throughout the Community are aware that eight million unemployed, are scared stiff by factory closures, as the founding Six were scared by the loss of farming jobs. As Mr. de Ferranti and his friends argue: "The CAP as a job-changing fund made and still makes a vital contribution. . . . Only a new policy, specifically aimed at assisting with the social problems caused by job-changing, covering the entire economy, can truly balance the (Community) budget."

That revenue it is proposed, should be used to finance job mobility and take the political heat out of change. All in all, Strasbourg this week offers more political red meat than usual.

Questions over Poussin sale

From Mr Timothy Clifford
Sir, Mr. Mas Harari of Messrs Wildenstein misunderstands the situation over the Chatsworth Poussin (Frances Gibb, June 9). The picture was indeed offered to "every main museum in the country" but they did not all turn it down. Manchester City Art Galleries were given by the Duke of Devonshire's solicitors less than a week to make a decision. We replied immediately stating that Manchester would wish to purchase but could not raise the necessary funds in time. Because the picture was being sold to set up a charitable trust the Trustees were empowered to sell for the highest price possible and, as there were widely differing valuations of the picture, sadly, the Trustees did not favour a negotiated price. They decided to offer the picture at auction.

The Poussin was a special case in that little or no tax advantages were available to an English gallery that might wish to make acquisition by private treaty. Manchester attended the auction sale on April 10 and have never since entered in their collection the work. While there are other Poussins in public and private collections in London there are no Poussins in public collections in the North West or North East where the population far outstrips London.

The Chatsworth Poussin, which has been in England since at least 1725, is undeniably part of our national heritage and a sublime work of art. Manchester City Art Galleries, despite other serious commitments, will fight to save this picture but desperately need the breathing space of a temporary withdrawal of an export licence.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY CLIFFORD, Director,
City Art Galleries,
Mosley Street,
Manchester,
June 10.

Case of PC Olds

From Professor Terence Morris
Sir, Mr. Christopher Gane has fallen into the same trap as the former Advisory Council on the Penal System. He has misunderstood the question of maximum sentences.

It is perfectly true that the normal order of sentences for offences under S.18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 is up to about 14 years. But the maximum principle that the maximum penalty exists to deal with instances where the offence approaches maximum gravity for its kind.

The circumstances surrounding the sentence of PC Olds suggest that Mr. Justice Skinner took the view that this was not an ordinary "run-of-the-mill" offence. In all the circumstances, it seems that the sentence was a just one.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE MORRIS,
Professor of Social Institutions in the University of London,
The London School of Economics & Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2,
June 11.

The Osirak raid

From Mr. Lionel Bloch
Sir, May I comment on three misconceptions which seem to dominate the current discussion following the destruction of Iraq's nuclear plant by Israel?

1. It is argued that this action will alienate many of Israel's friends. In fact, the Israel-Iraq conflict, which has been a constant source of public opinion and politicians to such an extent that the raid will not make any significant difference, to existing attitudes.

2. Mrs Thatcher's condemnation, for instance, is accepted in Israel with resigned equanimity. One understands that her new dedication to stand with the Gulf States is incompatible with her earlier support for the Jewish State.

3. We are told that the Israeli raid has greatly increased tension in the Middle East. Yet, Iraq's efforts to manufacture atomic bombs and her president's explicit threats to use them against Israel, were never regarded as increasing the tension. This is absurd as blaming the post-operative condition of a cancer patient on the surgeon, rather than on the cancer itself.

Finally, there are hints from Washington that the Israeli raid will greatly increase the chances of a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. In fact, the Israeli raid will have the opposite effect because the Americans are now in no doubt as to what will happen to the Jewish State once they are delivered to the Saudis.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1,
June 12.

Guests of the NHS

From Dr. D. G. H. Spilner
Sir, People of all political persuasions will welcome the Government's efforts to reduce any abuse of the Health Service. It is right therefore that they should clamp down on those who are abusing it. Come here for hospital treatment or to have a child under the aegis of the NHS.

It appears, however, that they are over-reacting by including in their net those who are here to work or students on recognized courses of a year or more. Students from affluent nations may well be able to pay for their treatment, but these are in the minority. The majority come from third world countries and are on an extremely tight budget. Traditionally, student health service have been provided for these students under the NHS creating a great deal of goodwill thereby. Many of them will return to hold offices of power and privilege in their own countries where goodwill towards the United Kingdom may not come amiss. The savings may be small, but the goodwill will almost certainly be outweighed by the administrative costs involved.

It is too much to hope that the Minister will take another look at this piece of petty parsimony rather than stick too rigidly to a policy which is basically sound?

Yours sincerely,
D. G. H. SPILNER,
Medical Officer in Charge,
Bristol Health Service,
Bristol Perry House,
25 Belgrave Road,
Bristol.

Financing the Royal Navy's future

From Sir Patrick Wall, MP for Hatteridge (Conservative)
Sir, Admiral Stansfield Turner's article (June 12) is of considerable importance as the final decision on the future of the Royal Navy will soon be made. Although Britain is spending more on defence, the cost of ships, weapon systems, etc., is rising faster than this additional expenditure. The answer is therefore cut or to obtain more money from elsewhere.

Admiral Turner has ably put the case against cuts, and it must be emphasised that Britain only contributes 10 per cent to the defence forces of the Central Front in Europe, whereas the Royal Navy contributes some 50 per cent of the defence forces in the Eastern Atlantic. If these are severely cut back, the reinforcements from the United States will not arrive in time of war and in these circumstances it is doubtful whether the central front could be held against a Soviet blitzkrieg.

The most immediate reaction will be from the Americans who have not yet been consulted and are likely to be very angry over a British cutback at a time when they are starting their social services in order to spend from seven to eight per cent more on defence. Our example could well be followed by other NATO nations who are also having economic difficulties, thus British action could start

Reporting Ulster

From Professor Thomas Wilson, FBA
Sir, In his article in your issue of June 4 Sir Ian Trethowan rightly observes: "The question of whether Northern Ireland should be reported must be — but how and how much?" It is revealing, however, that he discusses this question with reference only to the public to be given in a newspaper and their activities. There are other issues that badly need to be considered.

Is Sir Ian satisfied that those who hold moderate views are given a fair chance to express these views, especially those who belong to the British majority? Why is it that, among the politicians, the cameras should be focused so much more frequently on Sir Paisley than on any other political leader who is not a republican? Why has Dr. Paisley been so persistently cast as the "spokesman for the majority" — in a way that has helped him enormously and enormously damaged the official Unionist line? No official Unionist has had anything like comparable showing, and the Alliance Party has long been virtually ignored.

Is Sir Ian prepared for historians to decide a qualification for appearing on the screen? Apart from the politicians, there are many other people who have been working constructively for reconciliation since the outbreak of the Troubles. Their large office in Belfast, is well aware. But they have had to do so with negligible assistance from the television authorities.

Is Sir Ian satisfied that the image of the province presented on our screens is as fair as it should be? We are all familiar with the pictures of dilapidated houses and burnt-out

Useful education

From Mr Peter Gorb
Sir, Prince Philip's views on the imbalance between academic education and "education for life" which are expressed in his recent article in your issue (June 12), are also fully supported by a wide body of industrialists. The signatories of the published manifesto on Education for Life, which was signed by two years old are good evidence of this. However, the industrialists certainly cannot be blamed for accepting the certification on offer. After all, most of them are themselves the victims of the implementation of the 1944 Education Act; said evidence to the snowballing effect of the educational process.

Furthermore I suspect that your leader writes in ignorance of the victim. Here is the opening of the fourth paragraph of his leader: "Any argument for greater utility in education must start by rejecting the traditional view that education is the most rewarding kind of learning."

Disarmament strategy

From Mr E. P. Thompson
Sir, Mrs Elizabeth Young (May 15) invokes once again President Carter's "no first use" policy for "deterrence" in strategic nuclear weapons, "even to 50 per cent", and asks whether I have forgotten it? Why should I have forgotten it? It was a heart-warming proposal when the Soviet negotiators ought to have responded to it. Why should she suppose I think otherwise?

Instead of doing so, the Soviet negotiators have taken the bird in the hand (Salt 2), then already in advanced negotiations, instead of for the "deep cuts" in the bush. In the end they got neither. Mrs Young will now very well that expert opinion is that the arms control community disputes how far President Carter's proposals were viable and how far they were intended for more than immediate political effect. In any case, the proposals deserved maximum public support, and I repeat (like many others) dozed through that episode.

It is now Mrs Young's turn to doze. She appears not to have noticed that the United States has another President, that the USA has defaulted unilaterally on Salt 2, that US negotiators are being dragged (European opinion) kicking and screaming to a remote (and probably cosmetic) conference table — on "theatre" nuclear weapons, and that, so far as proposals go, Mr Brezhnev has now tabled ten to the United States none.

This does not prove that the Soviet Union is "right" and that is "basically guilty". The END Appeal states flatly: "Gulf Res squarely upon both parties. Both parties have adopted menacing postures and

Status of the Royal Ballet

From Mr Tony Devereux
Sir, Now that the Royal Ballet's 50th Anniversary Season has ended, the question posed by your ballet critic in an excellent article (May 25) needs to be opened to public debate: what went wrong?

The obvious symptoms of the company's decline, such as its inability to give adequate development opportunities to its younger artists, and the tedious mediocrity of such crucial new productions as "Isadora", point to deeper problems.

These can be traced back only to the present management structure and the status of the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, where it seems an increasingly underprivileged partner. Perhaps the time has come to redefine this status in such a way as to restore the vigour of fully independent management to the Royal Ballet.

In other words, the arrangement which brought the then Sadlers Wells Ballet to the Opera House after the war with mutual benefit, and which worked so well under the leadership of Sir Robert Vallis as Director, has ceased to function advantageously. It is in danger of allowing an institutional mentality to take hold, from which the ballet must be rescued by a strong management of its own if its future is to be up to the standard of the past.

Yours faithfully,
TONY DEVEREUX,
35a Blackacre Road,
Wotton Boies,
Essex.

Royal Family security

From Dr H. A. Shearman
Sir, No single procedure will protect the Queen and other members of the Royal Family from hazards such as today's (June 13). But there would be a better chance of foiling attacks if there were many more people facing the crowds, watching and prepared for instant action. Instant is vital. Today's misguided youth have the potential for violence and next time there may be real bullets.

There are not enough police or military to provide this saturation screen of protective observers. Occasions when the risk seems most high. But there are hundreds of thousands of people like myself who would be proud to serve in such a sacred cause. Surely the Royal Family should be allowed to have a private army of its own for her own sake and for the sake of that system of freedom, order and service which she represents.

Expense would be small, register the volunteers (probably at the local police station), checking their credentials, issuing an identity document, and drawing up a duty station plan.

There is time to do this before the summer holidays.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. SHEARMAN,
20 Tavistock Court,
Tavistock Square, WC1,
June 13.

Party interests

From Mr R. Jennings
Sir, I believe that most Conservatives prefer the avowed policies of the Social Democratic Party to those likely to be adopted by the Labour Party, particularly if the swing to the left continues. Surely the Conservative Party must realize, even in their most optimistic moments, that there is no chance of their candidate being elected in a general election, in supporting P. Jenkins?

Would it not be wise therefore for the Conservative Party not to field any candidate at all at the Warrington by-election, but instead to join the Liberals in supporting P. Jenkins?

Yours faithfully,
R. A. JENNINGS,
Chenar,
Mile Park,
Hook Heath,
Warrington,
Surrey,
June 10.

Draining the Broads

From Mr J. K. Bowers
Sir, I cannot follow the reasoning which leads Mr J. E. Hoosen (June 10) to conclude that it is for the conservation bodies to provide financial compensation if the Havergate farmers are to be persuaded or prevented from conversion to arable. Conversion to arable requires the installation of larger pumps together with associated works to lower the water table. A substantial proportion of the cost of this will come directly from the taxpayer. Replacement of the pumps at existing capacity would be met by the Internal Drainage Board from normal financial provision for depreciation (they have presumably made such provision).

Much of the extra profits from arable farming will also come from the taxpayer both via the excessive price levels maintained through the CAP and since there is certainly no shortage in the EEC of the crops likely to be grown, via the cost of storage and disposal of the surplus.

In these circumstances I should have thought that the onus is on the farmers to show the hard-pressed taxpayer why he should foot the bill.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. BOWERS,
School of Economic Studies,
University of Leeds,
Leeds.

Old Vic closure

From Miss Lisbeth Jensen
Sir, I have just come from a performance of *The Merchant of Venice* by the London Old Vic Company. This performance had all the high standards traditionally associated with theatre in England, and I know of no other company visiting Denmark that can fill our largest theatre for three performances with the tickets sold out several weeks in advance.

How can you just allow this company to die? Surely they are worth a small subsidy as travelling ambassadors to counter your rampant football fans.

Yours faithfully,
LISBETH JENSEN,
Egedalsvej 16,
DK 2980 Koldkødal,
Denmark,
June 6.

David Wood

More red meat this time at Strasbourg

The June plenary sessions of the European parliament opening in Strasbourg today deserve the common attention in Britain, as much among the parliament's critics as its dwindling number of friends. For all the main content of the agenda will be directly relevant, for once, to British interests: above all, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and the restructuring of European community policies to make sure that a fair proportion is kept between what a member country pays in and draws out.

Not only relevant but also timely. Within days the Brussels Commission is under orders to produce ideas designed to prevent the budgetary injustices Mrs Thatcher campaigned against at summit meetings. On July 1, United Kingdom ministers take over for six months as presidents-in-office of the Council of Ministers with a calculated strategy for carrying forward whatever new ideas the Commission initiates, so that Mrs Thatcher does not have to reopen her summit campaign in 1982 when the all-too-temporary expedients run out.

The CAP, of course, is the core of the spreading British disenchantment with membership of the Community. West Germany and Britain are the paymasters for it, and countries benefit off Britain's battered upon it. It is far from true that the political threat to Britain's continued membership would collapse if the CAP were to be radically reformed and reduced in cost, although it is true that the threat would have its edge blunted.

After all, the British electorate hears little about the Community except damaging stories of produce mountains and lakes, cheap butter for Soviet Russia and high prices at home, barefaced frauds in the CAP's black market, and here and there ingenious national aids to farmers that defy the Common Market principle.

President Reagan's spending on defence, page 16

Business News

THE TIMES June 15 1981

IMI

IMI Limited, Birmingham, England

Stock markets
FT Index 525.9
FT Cilt: 66.09
Sterling
\$19.900
Index 95.1
Dollar
Index 109.0
DM 2.3947
Gold
\$471.50
Money
3 mth sterling 12 1/2%
3 mth Euro \$ 17 1/2%
6 mth Euro \$ 16 1/2%

IN BRIEF

'Truck of the year' makes £2m

Within weeks of launching its award-winning truck range in Europe, Leyland's Leyland has won more than £2m worth of business.

Operators in Portugal and Spain are to get 102 of the T-45 Roadtrains. They will be supplied by Ute, Leyland's representative in Portugal, and by Leyland Spain.

The vehicles will be built at Leyland's Lancashire plant. The Roadtrain was named 'truck of the year' in January.

Brokers see hope for sterling recovery

Provided sterling holds above \$1.93 over the coming weeks, it should rebound above \$2, brokers Phillips & Drew say in their latest World Investment Review. But they warn that the pound is displaying signs of weakness against major continental currencies and may well fall further, especially against the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder.

Loan to China

The International Fund for Agricultural Development will provide a low-interest, \$35m (about £17.5m) loan to China under an agreement signed by Mr. Ming, China's Vice-Minister for Finance, and Mr. A. Al-Sudary, President of IFAD.

A sobering survey

Fewer drinkers visit pubs regularly - 42 per cent of the population compared with 47 per cent in 1979 - and half of those who go to pubs say they can no longer afford to drink as much, according to a survey by NOP Market Research. Sixteen per cent of club patrons go out of the country to find "real ale". Two thirds of all pub goers would like to be able to drink in a non-smokers' bar.

Retailers seek change

Present legislation controlling ticketing of bargain offers in the shops should be scrapped and the Trade Descriptions Act used instead, the Retail Consortium has told Mr. Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. The present legislation has caused considerable difficulties for traders because of uncertainties which still remained and its complexities, said the Consortium.

Aid initiative

Private investment will play a key role in a new economic development programme being discussed for Caribbean and Central American nations, a United States trade official has said. The initiative foresees a series of treaties providing incentives and protection for United States investments in exchange for grants and trade concessions.

French deficit higher

France's budget deficit was Fr47,050m (about £4.197m) during the first four months of this year, compared with a deficit of Fr13,200m in the same period last year.

US eyes the coal trade

Congress has been urged to act quickly on proposals to deepen United States ports if the country is to gain its potential share of a rapidly expanding world coal trade. Mr. Carl Bagge, the president of the National Coal Association, has said.

Co-op optimism

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose trading profit plunged 36 per cent last year, has shown improvement this year so far, with food turnover up 10 per cent by value, Mr. Peter Paxton, chairman, said at the society's annual meeting.

Gas find in Bangladesh

A new gas field with possible reserves of one trillion cubic feet has been found in Bangladesh at Feni, about 80 miles from Dacca. Bangladesh already has reserves of 11 trillion cubic feet.

More margin debt

The New York Stock Exchange said margin customers increased their debt to member firms by \$70m (£35m) to a new record of \$14,700m.

Post Office facing tight cash squeeze

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Serious problems in financing vital capital expenditure on new buildings and maintenance and improvement of existing premises are being faced by the Post Office.

The organization is pressing ahead with mechanization of the postal service, but estimates that it will need to spend at least double last year's £75m capital expenditure in order to meet demands for postal mechanization and keep pace with the mounting arrears of maintenance and building improvement.

Mr. Ronald Dearing, the Post Office chairman, is expected to underline these problems in forthcoming discussions with the Department of Industry. A big headache for the Post Office is the mounting cost of refurbishing major offices, especially those in large urban areas.

The Post Office owns about 3,000 offices, around the country, and about a quarter of them are more than 60 years old.

Like other nationalized corporations, the Post Office is faced with conforming to the Government's rigorous financial controls.

Within the next few weeks, the Post Office will report a further profit for its last financial year and that will boost its reputation with the Exchequer to a total of about £80m over the past five years.

Local productivity schemes are being implemented at a growing number of centres, and have helped turn round previously unsatisfactory levels of efficiency. With further capital expenditure, the organization the Post Office hopes to be able to improve on the 1 per cent growth in the volume of its letter business achieved last year.

NEB wants industry to invest in robots

By Bill Johnstone

The National Enterprise Board (NEB) is studying how it can encourage British industry to invest in robotics. Negotiations are now taking place which, if successful, would result in a number of financial institutions investing in the technology.

The project is meant to run in unison with a programme of the Department of Industry. A £1.3m a year is being allocated by the Government for the advancement of the technology, rising to £2.7m by 1984.

But the British record in the use of robots is still very poor, rating a poor sixth in the world's robot league table.

Japan has 6,000, the United States 3,500, Sweden 1,200, Germany 1,133, Italy 400 and Britain 371, according to a survey conducted by the British Robor Association.

The Prime Minister is keen to promote the use of robots.

Bicycle maker criticized

By Our Commercial Editor

Raleigh's refusal to supply its cycles to some discount stores is clearly against the public interest, the National Consumer Council has told the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is investigating the alleged anti-competitive behaviour of the firm under the 1980 Competition Act.

Consumers would have a wider choice of prices not only for bicycles but also for servicing if Raleigh stopped selling only to dealers it considered suitable, the council claims.

In its evidence to the commission, just handed in, the council takes up Raleigh's key argument that safety problems could arise if supplies went to retailers which would not provide adequate pre-sales servicing.

The Raleigh claim should be researched, the council says, but even if found to be valid, refusal to supply some retailers was still not necessarily the best way to ensure safety.

The council states: "If the current regulations governing sale of bicycles are inadequate to ensure that they are sold by dealers in a satisfactory condition, then these regulations should be strengthened."

There is no reason, despite the fall of gold over the last 18 months, for anyone holding gold for the long-term to panic now. Political and economic crises are regular occurrences and the signs are that they will ensure another gold price boom.



Mr. Ronald Dearing, Post Office chairman, is expected to underline these problems in forthcoming discussions with the Department of Industry.

But senior executives are very concerned that the aging buildings which it occupies will become a major constraint on further improvements and efficiency.

In the current financial year, the Post Office has been set a financial limit of £10.5m, substantially below the £44m which it sought in discussions with ministers and the treasury last autumn.

Further battles are in prospect since the Post Office reckons that capital spending will have to be increased over the next few years, reaching a peak of about £200m, although the bulk of that spending would be derived from internally generated funds.

Arrangements of maintenance within the organization are expected to be challenged by the Department of Industry, which controls about 40 per cent of the world's travellers' cheque market.

Mr. David McWilliam, ETC's chief executive, who was seconded yesterday: "It is very disappointing to have this happen so late in the day and with so little warning." He said that the ETC's German banks' second thoughts about the project presented a serious problem.

Because the Germans had been the leaders in European payment systems. However, he held out hope that the German banks would return to their position.

This crisis in the German Cook/ETC deal, which was revealed in the latest edition of *Retail Banker International*, seems to have come as a complete surprise.

The German banker, who is particularly well known in the ETC's German market, was instrumental in setting up the Eurocheque and Eurocard payment systems and ETC was seen as a natural next step.

There is some confusion over the reason for the German change of attitude. It seems to have been the result of an attempt to preserve unity among German banks.

Last year, the German savings bank, which controls 60 per cent of the personal banking business, decided to join with American Express in issuing travellers' cheques rather than ETC. There have also been problems with the German Eurocard, which has been losing money. It appears that the German commercial banks, which were committed until last week to the ETC, may have decided that a cord to preserve unity from payments systems the best course is to pull out of ETC as well.

However, a meeting last week between ETC's chairman and the head of the German savings banks has led to hopes that the savings banks may change their minds and join ETC after all.

German withdrawal from ETC could have profound effects on the other European payment systems, Eurocheque and Eurocard, and open the way for further competition from Visa and American Express.

Over the last few years, due to the huge gains in the gold price in the late 1970s and the abandonment of regulations preventing private gold ownership, increasing numbers of individuals have speculated in the gold markets.

They have borrowed to buy gold and they have pushed cash into gold, rather than into United States Treasury bonds, believing they would obtain a larger short-term yield.

For these gamblers in the gold market it is interest rates that are now proving to be of crucial significance. The decline in American interest rates about a year ago revived the gold price for a time, but the recent surge in rates served to chip the gloss off the metal's attractiveness.

American rates are high and people who have their cash in money market funds, for example, obtain over 17 per cent on their investment.

Gold offers no interest rate return and are there strong grounds for believing the price will rise, say, 17 per cent in the next year?

Oil users to calm shortage fears

By Frances Williams

Measures to curb market over-reaction to minor shortfalls in world oil supplies will top the agenda at today's meeting in Paris of ministers from the 21 member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the oil consumers' club.

The industrialized nations are anxious to prevent any repetition of the oil price explosion of 1973 when nervousness caused by the Iranian revolution among other things, sent spot market prices soaring even though there was no significant shortage of supplies. Higher spot prices were quickly followed by higher-term prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which doubled over the year.

Energy and foreign ministers, including Mr. David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, will discuss measures to help member countries when oil supplies fall below requirements by less than 7 per cent. The IEA already has complicated and detailed crisis arrangements to cope with a drop of more than 7 per cent.

The Paris meeting takes place against the untimely background of a world oil glut, with supplies reckoned to exceed demand by between two and three million barrels a day, which is exerting considerable downward pressure on prices.

Progress in increasing coal and nuclear production has been disappointing, with coal production rising by perhaps 30 per cent over the decade rather than doubling as hoped.

Ministers are not expected to agree a workable scheme today. Instead they are likely to decide to open formal consultations with the major oil companies, in the hope that practical proposals can be put to the IEA Governing Board early in 1982.

In addition to supporting early agreement on these measures, Britain is particularly keen to get a firm commitment from member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) meet in Paris tomorrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Van Leanne, the OECD Secretary General, will tell ministers, among them Mr. Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that recovery from world recession is likely to be delayed until the end of this year.

Many countries have also raised objections to a formal commitment to market pricing. Ministers will also review the world energy situation and the progress of member countries in switching away from oil towards other forms of energy.

Progress in increasing coal and nuclear production has been disappointing, with coal production rising by perhaps 30 per cent over the decade rather than doubling as hoped.

Nations divided over tough money policies

Growing divisions among the western industrialized nations over the use of tough money policies to reduce inflation in the face of prolonged recession and mounting unemployment will be revealed when economic and trade ministers from the 24 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) meet in Paris tomorrow and Wednesday.

Mr. Van Leanne, the OECD Secretary General, will tell ministers, among them Mr. Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that recovery from world recession is likely to be delayed until the end of this year.

The signs are that, in contrast to meetings over the past year or so, ministers will be less than unanimous in agreeing that lower inflation is the overriding priority for economic policy and that tight money and fiscal policies are the best way of dealing with it.

The British government has become increasingly isolated within the European Community in its emphasis on hardline money policies, especially since the advent of a socialist government in France committed to cutting unemployment by boosting economic growth and public spending. But Mr. Lawson expects to get support for the government's stand from the United States, Japan, West Germany and Australia.

Writing on wall for ballpoints

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Ballpoint pens, the last big revolution in Britain's £70m-a-year writing instrument market, have run out of growth in the face of a new technology - the rollerball. The rollerball uses the free wet ink flow found in fibre and fountain pens but dispenses the ink by ballpoint. The older ballpoints employ thicker oil-based ink paste.

Half a dozen manufacturers have already jumped on the rollerball bandwagon which was started as long ago as 1973 by Pentel, of Japan. But growth really started just over three years ago and rollerballs by value now account for 17 per cent of total writing instrument sales.

Pentel, which has widened its range from the original disposable rollerball to more up-market rollerball models, is still market leader by a large margin, accounting for about half the total sales. But it is facing increasing competition from Pentel's Japanese partner, Gillette Industries, Sheaffer, Ronson and German labels like Mont Blanc and Pelikan.

This year, Pentel's part of the rollerball market is expected to be 17 per cent of the total writing instrument market. The rollerball market is still market leader by a large margin, accounting for about half the total sales. But it is facing increasing competition from Pentel's Japanese partner, Gillette Industries, Sheaffer, Ronson and German labels like Mont Blanc and Pelikan.

Mr. Jacques Margry of Parker, sales director, aiming at a 40 per cent share by the end of 1982. He was late into the British rollerball market, admits Mr. Margry, but says that was partly because he wanted to get the product right. Bic uses a tungsten-carbide ball tip which it claims eliminates distortion between the ball and its housing to produce more even ink flow.

The market also had to be sufficiently mature to absorb volume production. Of 600 million units sold in the writing instrument market the old-style ballpoints account for half, fibre pens 20 million and the rollerballs 30 million. But the rollerball market is



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in for a further popularity push in September when Parker Pen is planning to enter the rollerball market with an initial marketing budget of £2m. Parker's secret weapon, after five years of research, is an ink collector and feed system for their refills that is not unlike a fountain pen system.

The feature of a ball covered in mini-cartridges located by laser technology puts Parker so far ahead of its rivals, with their wick storage systems, that Mr. Jacques Margry, United Kingdom managing director, is convinced that the new rollerball will quickly account for 20 per cent of Parker's business, building to half the turnover within five years.

Commission accused over research report

By Rupert Morris

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has been accused by its private sector partners of trying to suppress a research project.

The project, a study of community business ventures, was commissioned and funded by the MSC (which contributed £10,000), the Calsonic Galben Foundation (£10,000), Shell (£5,000) National Westminster Bank (£5,000) and GEC (£5,000).

All the partners except for the MSC were prepared to approve the report of the Community Business Ventures Unit, which recommended the investment of £2.9 million by the MSC in the first year, rising to £8 million in the third year, in a development fund to be jointly administered by public, private and community bodies.

Although none of the financial contributors is prepared to comment officially on the report, which has not yet been published, they are understood to be frustrated at the MSC's attitude.

Mr. Colin Ball, director of the

High costs damaging British papermakers

By Edward Townsend

Britain's paper and board industry, which closed a fifth of its capacity last year, is continuing to suffer from high energy and imported raw material costs. Four paper mills have closed this year with the loss of 1,798 jobs.

Two weeks ago, Yates Duxbury, the Lancashire paper maker, went into receivership and the British Paper and Board Industry Federation says that lack of profitability is now the one threat to the industry's survival.

Some industry, it adds, have found a little relief in the growing strength of the United States dollar which has brought the price of some imported products up to a more realistic level.

But the weakening of the dollar-sterling exchange rate has also caused the cost of imported woodpulp to British papermakers to rise.

Last month it was being widely forecast in Scandinavia that a 10 per cent pulp price increase would be sought by the Nordic and North American suppliers later this year. This would increase the price of chemical pulp to \$600 a tonne.

At the time of the prediction, the first week in May, the pound stood at \$2.12 and meant that British papermakers faced paying £283 a tonne by the end of September. At last week's exchange rate of \$1.94, the cost would rise to £309.

It now appears that Scandinavians have bowed to pressure from the Canadians, who are facing lower cost pressures, and the threatened increase in pulp prices will not occur until the autumn.

Yellow metal's price remains barometer of world political and economic conditions

Gold still gleams in bankers' eyes

From Frank Vogt, Washington, June 14

Central bankers gathering in Basle today at the Bank for International Settlements will assuredly have gold on their mind. The Bank's published balance sheet is denominated in gold francs (one gold franc equals very roughly \$2), declares its dividend in this currency, and pays its directors in gold francs.

In January 1980, an ounce of gold stood at \$850, today it is some \$400 less valuable and there are more than enough bearish pundits around for comfort. Is this then the time for even the sage BIS to get off the gold standard?

Years ago when the gold price was a fraction of what it is today, and the era of floating currency rates loomed on the horizon, the late Mr. Milton Gilbert, then chief economist of the BIS, noted that gold lay neglected in the vaults of central banks, but not unloved. He predicted that gold's day would come again and it did. No doubt the conservative BIS managers of today still firmly believe in gold and believe its day will come again.

There is a disconcerting aspect to forecasting higher prices for gold.

Nobody wants increased international political tensions, less confidence in paper currencies and more inflation, yet it is such conditions that promote higher gold prices. It is to a large degree valid to suggest that the gold price is a barometer of global political and economic conditions rising when times are bad, falling when they are good.

Visiting Switzerland last week I met several bankers who argued that the gold price must rise over the next few years, due to the unsettled state of the world. It would not be the slightest bit surprising to discover that the men at the BIS hold this view.

For most people, holding gold is a long-term investment with the metal being seen as the safest of all holdings at times of crisis. This attitude has been dominant for centuries and it is likely to continue.

There is no reason, despite the fall of gold over the last 18 months, for anyone holding gold for the long-term to panic now. Political and economic crises are regular occurrences and the signs are that they will ensure another gold price boom.

Over the last few years, due to the huge gains in the gold price in the late 1970s and the abandonment of regulations preventing private gold ownership, increasing numbers of individuals have speculated in the gold markets. They have borrowed to buy gold and they have pushed cash into gold, rather than into United States Treasury bonds, believing they would obtain a larger short-term yield.

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BRIDGEND PROCESSES PLC

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.

All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below.

F.C. FLOOD, C.A. SECRETARY



Lloyds Bank Limited,
Registrars Department,
Goring-by-Sea,
Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA.
Telephone: Worthing 502541.
(STD code 0903)

Lloyds Bank Limited

Lloyd's Bill — a time for compromise

Peter Norman

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FINANCIAL NEWS

Home ownership and stamp duty

From the President of The House-Builders Federation
Sir, The present Government is committed to the two important economic and social policies of extending home ownership and improving labour mobility. It is well known that private home ownership itself greatly increases the flexibility and mobility of the labour force. However, it is increasingly clear that those involved in the housing market that the very high cost of housing transactions is becoming a major deterrent to mobility. Stamp duty is a significant element in this cost and is one over which the Government has direct control. It is our belief that there is an urgent need for action by Government to overcome the problems it creates.

At present the rate of stamp duty levied depends on the price bracket, or "tier", within which a house falls. Below £20,000 no duty is levied. The duty then rises from 1/4 per cent on the full price of a house or flat in the £20,000 to £25,000 "tier", to 2 per cent on those over £25,000.

When first imposed in 1974 a lower limit of £15,000 meant that the top-priced 16 per cent of dwellings were subject to stamp duty. Because inflation has more than doubled house prices since then, while the limit of "tier" has been raised by only £5,000, we are now in a situation where a form of "luxury" tax is being levied on well over half the dwellings purchased each year. Regional variations within this national total show even greater distortions.

In London and the South-east, where the situation is worst, over 80 per cent of homes are now subject to stamp duty, while in certain areas in the North, the number is less than 30 per cent. A tax originally intended to cover only the most expensive homes has become almost a tax on home purchase in general; yet it has been imposed by inflation, not by Parliament.

A second major anomaly in the present system is that the duty is not levied on the amount of the price falling within the relevant "tier" only, but on the whole price. So, for example, a home costing £19,999 is subject to zero duty, while at £20,000 the duty would be £100. The average house buyer in London must now pay duty of £475.

Evidence from our members building for owners, and occupation surveys, shows that despite the present very high underlying demand for homes, there is still a critical lack of purchaser confidence. One of the major factors now being quoted in the decision not to buy a house is the present very high cost of the purchase transaction. While this legal fees, values costs and removal expenses, stamp duty is undoubtedly a major deterrent in many areas of the country.

Struggle against banks 'anglicization'

From Mr Russell L. Crichton
Sir, I have one thing in common with Lorian Regional Council it is a desire to protect the Royal Bank of Scotland from a process known north of the border as "anglicization". The Council have stated their intention to transfer their account to another bank should a merger with a non-Scottish bank take place.

I wonder to which bank they will turn, as the remaining two Scottish clearers have already undergone this process, with Midland controlling Clydesdale and the Bank of Scotland gradually drifting into Barclays' outstretched arms. I see that "anglicization" has now permeated down to customer level. I pride myself in having resisted the temptation to transfer my Royal Bank account to one of the London clearers since arriving in Cardiff. There are now two developments which have forced me to question my allegiance.

First, there is an increasing tendency for London clearers to structure their provincial branches in order to prevent fast and efficient service for customers from rival banks. Too often one solitary "other bank" till — constantly busy — is tucked away in a quiet corner. Secondly, the probability of charges for cheques rushed through London clearers. I have two alternatives, either to pay for my pride in the convenience of my own small struggle against "anglicization", I hope that like my parents and relatives I shall be able to retain my Scottish banking allegiance but it seems that this aspiration is becoming more remote.

Yours faithfully,
RUSSELL L. CRICHTON,
37 Connaught Road,
Roath, Cardiff.

Changes to the Companies Bill

From Dr Michael Levi
Sir, I should like to add two points to Robin Young's cogent observations on the Companies Bill (no. 2) Bill (June 8).

First, one defect of the Bill, as in existing legislation, is that the prohibition from part in the management of a company dates from the time of sentence. Thus, it is quite lawful for someone who is handed five years imprisonment for five years and is sentenced to start up in business again on his release. This situation should be amended so that the prohibition dates from the time of sentence or of release from prison, whichever is the later.

Second, although one may applaud the increased use of prohibition against those who have shown themselves to be unfit to manage businesses, we would need much better surveillance of commerce if these bans were to be effective. The Department of Social Administration, University College, Cardiff, CP1 1XL

Conoco UK wins top industrial film award

Conoco UK has won the Edgar Anstey premier award at the twentieth British Industrial Film Festival with *The Murchison Project* (Schulze-MacLaren), which also took the gold award in the general public relations category.

There were 200 film and video entries for the festival and the awards were presented by Sir Monty Finniston, president of the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association on Friday.

This year the CBI made a special award for the film which best conveyed the importance to the community of profitable business. It was won by *Foundations of Wealth, Part V* (Video-Arts), sponsored jointly by ICI, Unilever and Esso.

The Times Business News award for the film best expressing companies' corporate concern of a social and economic nature went to British Gas for *The British Gas Story* (Piers Jessop Pictures) and *The Times* newsmen's award for the best film from a first time sponsor was won by Parker Pen International for *Alphabeta: The Story of Writing* (Cicaphic Productions). Both films received bronze awards in their categories.

Fine Timing (Worldwide Pictures) from George Wimpey took the *Financial Times* export award as the film most likely to help British exports. The Clifford Wheeler award, presented by the Films and Video Press Group to a last year's winner who has made the most effective use of the winning film, went to British Railways for their *Robbie* (British Transport Films).

British Rail also received a category silver for *Whose In Charge*.

Three sponsors collected triple awards. British Telecom's *Cross Talk* (Ronald H. Riley) won the Imperial Group training film trophy and a category gold, while their *Desire To Work* (Pacesetter Productions) took a category silver. BP's *For Pipeline and a Bronze for Pipeline-Second Quarter* (both Worldwide Pictures) and a silver for *Under The North Sea* (Pelican Films). The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds swept the board in the silver and bronze for *Seabirds*, *The Secret Reeds* and *The Commandable Crow* (all RSPB film units).

Caution over Muirhead's loss

Little is expected from today's half-year results from takeover favourite and high technology specialist, Muirhead.

But with the ambiguous statements from the chairman, Sir Raymond Brown, about the group's expected return to profitability, analysts are cautious in predicting forecasts vary from a pre-tax loss of as much as £1m and break-even. This compares with the £2.4m loss and limited dividend reported for the year to September, when Muirhead carried heavy rationalization costs for the closure of its Morden rotary component factory. An interim dividend is not expected, but if losses are large there will be many disappointed City faces.

Estimates are based on Sir Raymond's own forecast of a poor first half giving way to an improvement in year-end profits.

Muirhead's business split 50/50 between data facsimile equipment and encoder and rotary components for defence. It has been hit by reduced demand, excess capacity and competition from abroad. The rotary concern is said to have picked up the shares, down at 66p last autumn, to 120p. Recent speculative buying has revived bid talk for the group.

Other companies reporting this week include MK Electric, Tesco, Johnson Matthey, English China Clays, International Timber and Pauls & Whites.

Tesco, is expected to report pre-tax profits between £31.5m and £33m on Wednesday with a maintained dividend. This compares with £36.5m last time. The interim figures, which came out at the top end of expectations, revealed very much higher interest charges at £7.1m, and these will again be a burden. Tesco's costly expansion programme and exposure to non-foods were partly to blame for the dip but with reasonable Christmas period, analysts are confident that the downturn will not be greater than that forecast for the full year. An improvement in trading profits is expected.

Also on Wednesday came figures from Johnson Matthey. At the time of its £47m rights issue in December, Matthey showed pre-tax profits of £19.5m against £11.5m. The group then confirmed that profits for the full year should exceed last year's £38.6m and there has been no reason to alter this forecast.

Lord Robens, chairman, also said the final dividend will not be less than 8.7p gross, which, together with the £42p interim makes a minimum payment per share of 12.85p gross compared with 10.71p last year.

On Thursday, English China Clay, reporting for the half year to March, is expected to show profits cut by between 25 and 30 per cent. Analysts are forecasting profits between £5m and £15m, with a maintained dividend, which compares with the £19.1m struck in the comparable period last time.

TODAY: Interims — Cardiff Property, J H Fenner and Muirhead, Balfour Beatty, Bechtel Construction, Charnley Phipps, Cornhill Dressed, Godfrey Davis, Ferguson Industrial Hides, Michelin Tyre, Standard Fireworks and Tern Consultants.

TOMORROW: Interims — Countrywide Properties, Crest Nicholson, Searchi and Searchi, and Trident Television (amended). Finals — Alliance Investment, Alpine Soft Drinks, Bankers Invest, Bradford Property, British and American film, Butterfield-Harvey, Intl Timber and M K Electric.

WEDNESDAY: Interims — Dundee and London Invest, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), and Nottingham Brick. Finals — Biscuit, Continental and Industrial Td, Johnson Matthey, Scott's Restaurants and Tesco Stores.

THURSDAY: Interims — Charter Trust and Agency, English China Clays, Flexello Castors and Wheels, and Kenning Motor. Finals — Braby Leslie, Brit Steam Specialists, Crosby Woodfield, Dominion and General Td, Hampton Gold Mining, Hargreaves, Leopold Joseph, Northern Securities, Pauls and Whites, and Westbrick Products.

FRIDAY: Interims — Duple Intl, Grange Tst, Phoenix Intl and Finance, and Ruchow Invest. Finals — Peter, Brotherhood, Craig and Rose, ERF (Hilgers), Francis Parker, W L Pawson and Son, Property Partnership, Francis Shaw, Weddwood, and Jonas Woodhead and Sons.

Margareta Pagano

Honda's re-listing on the London market

This week the Japanese motor company Honda will require a listing on the London stock market. Dealings in Honda shares begin on June 18 but it will not be the first time that the shares have been traded in London. Nor the first time that merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson have sponsored an introduction of Honda shares.

Honda, followed by a number of other Japanese companies, first gained a London quotation in 1963 but subsequently delisted because of the London Stock Exchange rules on the issue of new shares which meant that new shares or convertible securities had to be first offered pro-rata to existing shareholders. The pre-emptive rights requirement was changed in respect of overseas companies in 1976 and no longer presents an obstacle to Japanese companies which often issue capital through private placings.

The decision to re-list, however, should be seen against the background of increasing foreign interest in Japanese securities — a major factor in the strong performance of the Tokyo market over the past year — complemented by a huge upsurge in overseas fund raising by Japanese companies exploiting the yen.

The convertible issues have been particularly well received because Japanese equities typically yield only about 1 per cent although the modest coupons actually offered on convertibles — 6 per cent on Nissan's £50m issue — highlights the demand in the West for a stake in the Japanese economic miracle.

Compare, for instance, the 9 per cent coupon on the recent convertible launched by gases company, BOC International.

But, while the growing use of overseas capital markets by Japanese companies provides the background to the decision of companies such as Honda and Toshiba last year to acquire a London quotation in practical terms a London listing makes very little difference.

Some view Honda's move largely as an expensive public relations exercise at a time when Japanese car imports to Europe excite resentment in many quarters and Honda itself is involved in collaborating with the British motor company, BL, in producing a version of the Honda-designed Aclima.

Certainly, sophisticated investors are unlikely to trade in Honda shares on the London market since competent stockbrokers have no trouble in dealing anywhere in the world. Furthermore, in terms of access to capital markets, for a company like Honda, London listing will make only a marginal difference.

The move, though, is indicative of the trend in overseas financing by Japanese companies and although Honda has no present capital raising plans in the United Kingdom, there are likely to be more sterling convertible issues by Japanese companies in the months ahead.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

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MARKET REPORTS

Hopes rise for market recovery

With a return to work by the United States miners and the agreement between Russia and America for the former to be allowed to purchase up to another six million tonnes of grain by the end of September, the dry cargo market received a double boost over the last seven days which, it is hoped, will bring some recovery in trading conditions.

At the start of the miners' strike in late March, the grain sector was already suffering from falling rates. Further pressure was added by the switch of several vessels awaiting coal cargoes.

However, with the strike over, this situation is likely to change. Interest in North American coal-firing through last week was keen, but some transactions were not finalised. Rates though, remained firm, with up to \$25 being paid for 50,000 tonnes from Hampton Roads to Japan.

The coming weeks are expected to see this pattern repeated, and perhaps the queues at United States east and Gulf Coast ports will again build up,

Freight

but there remains the uncertainty in the short-term over supplies, which is not helped by the miners' forthcoming annual holiday.

While grain rates continue low, with the average for Panamax tonnage across the Atlantic being \$13-15, the United States-Soviet agreement is a source of some hope. Under this deal Russia will be able to purchase an extra three million tonnes of wheat and three million tonnes of maize over and above the eight million tonnes of grain allowed as part of the five-year deal which expires on September 30.

To whatever degree Russia takes up these options, it will mean that shipment, possibly of all six million tonnes, will have to be completed by the end of September. As to a new long-term deal, further talks are necessary, but it is now generally recognized that having drawn increased supplies from

other countries, primarily Argentina, the Soviet Union is less dependent on America than previously for its grain needs.

Apart from coal and grain, other voyage business was limited. Although there was a small, but steady demand for tonnage to move sugar, Time chartering, too, was at a moderate level. Here, Chinese, South American and Japanese charterers featured as usual and Russia was also rumoured to have booked two or three ships for transatlantic route voyages. The tanker market experienced another difficult week, with a limited amount of inquiry and fixing. Rates, consequently, changed little. From the Arabian Gulf, the majority of cargoes are destined for Europe and largely to the account of Japanese charterers. Brokers reported that some 33 ULCCs and VLCCs, totalling nearly eight million tonnes deadweight, are currently waiting for cargoes in the Gulf.

The Japanese also helped give the Indonesian area some life with a small number of charters.

Experts happier about interest rate outlook

Opinion among many Eurobond analysts is shifting towards the view that U.S. interest rates will decline erratically over the rest of the year, writes A.P. - Dow Jones.

However, market specialists do differ in their assessment of the consequences of falling interest rates for the dollar in the foreign exchange market. How the dollar performs is, of course, crucial for those investors who keep their accounts in other currencies.

Many investment advisers worry more about the performance of a currency than they do about Eurobond prices or interest rate levels.

Mr. Armin Mattie, manager of Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities), says that Swiss portfolio managers are generally optimistic about the dollar and have been increasing their purchases of Eurobonds to lock in high interest rates.

Other bankers cite Soviet pressure on Poland, instability in the Middle East and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as having a stronger influence on Swiss thinking about the dollar than economic or monetary trends. These bankers add that the emergence of what are perceived as weak governments in most of the democracies of Europe and the forceful image of the Reagan Administration are also helping the dollar.

For years, the Swiss had nought but bad things to say about the dollar, now it has all

Euromarkets

changed," a London banker remarked.

However, a different view is taken by Phillips and Drew, the London brokers. The firm predicts that by next June, the dollar will have declined to between 1.85 and 1.95 Deutsche marks for the present level of about 2.40 Dm.

Furthermore, the firm has produced a series of total return calculations that suggest dollar bonds will be one of the worst investments over the next 12 months. These calculations combine projected currency gains, accrued interest and capital gains arising from anticipated changes in Eurobond prices. The projections show that a dollar-based investor may be able to achieve a total return of about 50 per cent by next June by investing in Eurobonds denominated in Deutsche marks.

In contrast, a dollar investor would get a return of only 13 per cent if he stayed in his own currency, the estimates show. However, Phillips and Drew stresses that its total return calculations should be used mainly as a guide to assist analysis rather than as solid projections. Indeed, a year ago, the firm was predicting that the dollar would decline to between 1.66 and 1.74 Dm this month.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	Yield	Premium
100% 1981	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1982	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1983	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1984	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1985	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1986	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1987	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1988	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1989	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1990	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1991	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1992	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1993	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1994	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1995	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1996	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1997	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1998	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1999	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2000	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2001	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2002	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2003	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2004	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2005	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2006	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2007	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2008	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2009	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2010	100.00	10.00	0.00

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 335.8 -10.5 (1.9%)

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield
100% 1981	100.00	10.00
100% 1982	100.00	10.00
100% 1983	100.00	10.00
100% 1984	100.00	10.00
100% 1985	100.00	10.00
100% 1986	100.00	10.00
100% 1987	100.00	10.00
100% 1988	100.00	10.00
100% 1989	100.00	10.00
100% 1990	100.00	10.00
100% 1991	100.00	10.00
100% 1992	100.00	10.00
100% 1993	100.00	10.00
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100% 2000	100.00	10.00
100% 2001	100.00	10.00
100% 2002	100.00	10.00
100% 2003	100.00	10.00
100% 2004	100.00	10.00
100% 2005	100.00	10.00
100% 2006	100.00	10.00
100% 2007	100.00	10.00
100% 2008	100.00	10.00
100% 2009	100.00	10.00
100% 2010	100.00	10.00

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
Watts, Blake, Bearn.

Time short for tin pact

Commodities

Geneva—Time is running out for tin—or at least the prospect of a satisfactory conclusion to the fourth attempt by the world's main producers and their clients, meeting here, to negotiate a sixth international tin agreement.

The resourceful chairman of the United Nations tin conference, Mr. Peter Lai, executive chairman of the International Tin Council, put it to them clearly, when the three-week session started last Tuesday, that scope for further tempering is minimal. No accord at the end of this month, he added, would, because of countries' constitutional procedures, almost certainly mean no orderly arrangements for the expiry on June 30 next year of the fifth agreement, already stretched to its legal maximum.

He also pointed to the implications of failure. Trade in tin has been regulated under successive international agreements for a full quarter of a century. If, on so exemplary a record behind them they could no longer reach a compromise, what hope, Mr. Lai asked, could there be for other commodity agreements? And who might have added, would then be disposed to see any vestige of credibility remaining in the integrated programme and common funds for commodities on which for the past decade United Nations had expended such effort—its own and those of member-governments?

This week looks like being the crunch. Unless the chances of accord improve the Asian foreign ministers' meeting in Manila next weekend looks like being under pressure from Indonesia—Malaysia, Thailand and it is the source of almost two thirds of world tin exports—to think seriously of abandoning the concept of producer-consumer cooperation and contemplate instead setting up an Opec-type body.

Already aggravated by what they see as excessive sales of about 600 tonnes over the past 11 months by the United States from its strategic stockpiles (presently at some 200,000 tonnes, roughly equivalent to a year's world demand), the producers are now in a state of mind where they insist on solid assurance that the Reagan Administration is not just simply bent on spurring its free market, through right, through the fabric of international understanding on tin.

Apprehensions have been heightened by signs that under the new administration, opposition is hardening on price stabilization arrangements and international codes in general, including the long-drawn UN endeavour to set a line for the Transnational corporations.

These fears have been voiced publicly by the United secretary-general, Mr. Gamani Corea, who said in a recent address at The Hague that most industrialized countries now seem disposed to let free-market forces determine commodity prices.

Since the third session of the UN tin conference in March, the atmosphere has been further strained by the Americans' rejection of the producers' bid for an increase in minimal prices, unchanged since early last year and by the slump at the end of April that brought the market down to its lowest level for over two years.

This more or less coinciding with the offer of 200 tonnes of tin to the United States stockpile, the Americans are seen as being largely responsible for the closure of more than 100 marginal mines in Malaysia and Thailand.

The fourth producer, Bolivia, deriving 75 per cent of its foreign earnings in tin, has long demanded prior consultations before stockpile adjustments and now obviously finds more receptive ears for its advocacy of a producers' cartel. Dr. Suñé, Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy, in reiterating the appeal to the United States has said low prices also threaten the viability of its offshore mining projects.

Between them the four countries produce 80 per cent of marketed tin.

The Lai compromise package, viewed by the main producers, as about the most they can swallow, proposes a stock buffer of 30,000 tonnes financed from Government contributions plus an additional 20,000 tonnes financed from borrowing with stock warrants or Government guarantees as collateral. Financing of the 30,000 tonnes would be shared equally between producers and consumers with the cash equivalent

of 10,000 tonnes due under the agreement coming into force. Cash for the other 20,000 tonnes would be forthcoming as the international tin council decided.

The floor price would be that prevailing at the end of the existing agreement and the new ceiling price would be 130 per cent of it. In the upper sector of the range, the buffer stock manager would be able to operate on recognized markets at the prevailing level if necessary to prevent excessive price rises, provided he was a net seller. His operation in the middle sector of the range would have to be authorized by a two-thirds distributed majority of the council. He would also be able to buy in to bolster prices.

On export control, the provision is for regulation, again subject to a two-thirds majority, when the buffer stock reached at least 35,000 tonnes. At 40,000 tonnes, the council could simply declare an export control period. It would consist of consumers to improve the effectiveness of controls on supplies.

The package also contains an article requiring holders of non-commercial stockpiles to avoid market disruptions through disposals.

It incorporates provision for association with the Common Fund if and when that institution become operational. If a compromise seems possible and the United States stock and export controls trigger should be set higher, the producers are clearly against conceding too much in achieving it. The United States, previously averse to such prior consultations with the council and main producers on stockpile sales—these were originally planned to be as much as 35,000 tonnes over a three-year period.

Given the prevailing pressure for decision these days should show whether governments are going to stumble on what Mr. Lai described the few final steps still separating them. World production of tin in tonnes, excluding the Soviet Union, was about 206,000 tonnes last year and is expected to be around the same in 1981. But production prospects have been dimmed by a price which has fallen as the industrial recession has reduced demand.

Alan Macgregor

Unit Trust	Price	Yield	Change
100% 1981	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1982	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1983	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1984	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1985	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 1986	100.00	10.00	0.00
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100% 2001	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2002	100.00	10.00	0.00
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100% 2005	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2006	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2007	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2008	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2009	100.00	10.00	0.00
100% 2010	100.00	10.00	0.00

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by
Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Genetics. 7.05 Plasticity in the Nervous System. 7.30 Men, Machines and the Secretary. Closedown at 7.55.

9.52 For Schools, Collectors: The Energy Burners. 10.15 Dancing. 10.40 Bridges. 11.00 Talking opinion polls. 11.25 You and Me (not Schools) (r). 11.40 Leisure time in Spain. Closedown at 12.00.

1.15 pm News. 1.35 Heads and Tails. Migratory birds (r). Closedown at 1.45.

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Living in the Iron Age. 2.40 The Furniture Industry. Closedown at 3.00.

3.15 Songs of Praise introduced by Thora Hird (shown yesterday at 6.40). 3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Chessers Plays Pop. Games and pop music introduced by Keith Chegwin. 4.40 The All-New

Popeye Show. Two cartoons featuring the resilient able seaman. 5.00 John Clavens. Newsweek. World news for young people. 5.05 Blue Peter. Peter Duncan visits Caterick Camp in Yorkshire to learn some of the secrets of the famous White Hamlets motor-bike display rides. 5.35 Paddington (r). 5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Regional news magazines.

6.20 Nationwide presented by Frank Bough and Sue Lawley. 6.50 Ask the Family. The first quarter final of the family general knowledge quiz chaired by Robert Robinson. Tonight's contestants are the Burgess family of Cromarty and the Llandudno-based Griffiths family.

7.15 Blake's Seven. Vila struggles to open a mysterious vault. If he fails he will be killed. If he succeeds his reward is only marginally better.

8.10 Panorama presented by David Dimbleby. Peter Taylor from South Africa interviews with young guerrillas. (See Personal Choice.) 9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.25 A Town Like Alice. The first of a four-part adaptation of the famous Nevil Shute novel, starring Helen Morse, Bryan Brown and Gordon Jackson. (See Personal Choice.)

11.35 News headlines. 11.45 The World at Six. The Micro. Brian Redhead examines the implications of micro-chip technology in industry. (r) 12.00 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Frederick and Voltaire. 7.05 Air Fares. 7.30 The Research Idea. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School. For the under-fives and presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Don Spencer. The story is Gene Zion's Harry by the Sea. Closedown at 11.25.

1.45 Open University: Classical Greece. 5.15 Cycloturbidines. 5.40 Maths: Quadratic Surfaces. 6.05 M101/4 Taylor Polynomials. 6.30 Engineering Dynamics. 6.55 Play Tennis. The last of five lessons for the beginner presented by Derek Horwood. 7.20 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.30 Plants in Action. Alan Ribbert shows how plants grow without the need for soil.

7.55 Arthur Negus. Enjoy. Saltram House, Plymouth, is the object of Mr Negus's affections this evening, and with him on the under-five and with him on his sentimental journey is the Burgess family of Cromarty and the Llandudno-based Griffiths family.

8.10 The Two Ronnies. Barker and Corbett continue with their spry string series, The Worm (singers) and well as singing some songs. (r)

9.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Comic wizardry plus guests Jeffrey Atkins (illusionist), Teddy Petro and Patricia Richardson (magician) and Otto Wessely (magician) (r).

9.40 The Making of Mankind. The final part of the investigation into the origins of man by Richard Leakey.

10.30 The Light of Experience. Daphne Schudt recalls her war months of captivity helped her develop a rare understanding with her daughter, Annabel.

10.45 Newsnight. The latest home and international news plus a lengthy look at one of the stories that made today's headlines.

11.30 International Golf: The Day Jack Came Back. Highlights of the 1980 United States Open Championship, won by Jack Nicklaus, his first major championship win for two years. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Symmetry. 9.47 Computers as an aid for medicine. 10.05 Corners. 10.25 Simple Maths. 10.40 French conversations. 11.05 About the Olympics for hearing-impaired children. 11.22 Cartoon version of Rossini's Thieving Magpie. 11.39 History. 12.05 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Toller and his tales for young viewers. 12.10 pm Rainbow. Geoffrey Hayes and his puppet friends learn how to get into sleeping bags. 12.30 Home and Design. Floors are the subject today and the designs are Jill Blake, David Luckham and Alec Elwick (r). 1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 The Diana Dore Show. The first of a new series of five chat shows hosted by the indestructible and sometimes outrageous Miss Dore. Her guests include Dave Cooper, a male stripper (See Personal Choice). 2.00 The River. A serial about Irish rural life.

2.30 Film: Only Two Can Play? (1962) starring Peter Sellers and Mai Zetterling. Very funny story about a down-at-heel Welsh librarian whose attempts to swivel ladies to his own variable and in disaster and frustration.

4.15 Cartoon: My Little Duckaroo. 4.20 Now for Noddy. Roger de Courcy and his bear Noddy in the first of a new series. 4.45 Spectrum. Linda Kennedy and Mike Sheridan with uses for plastics.

5.15 Money-Go-Round. Joan Shenton and Tony Bate test four pairs of oranges to see which one is the greatest fire hazard and also give some disturbing facts about legal aid.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Sherry.

6.35 Crossroads. Benny is the victim of a hit and run driver. 7.00 The Krypton Factor introduced by Gordon Burns. Another round in the competition.

7.15 The River. A serial about Irish rural life.

7.30 Coronation Street. Rita

Fairclough learns about a local girl in trouble.

8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. A new comedy series about a dull librarian who has to share his home with his family. Robin Bailey stars.

8.30 World in Action. Disenchanted Tory MPs are questioned over their dispute over the Government's economic strategy.

9.00 Quincey. The investigating pathologist is convinced that the death of a former Grand Prix driver in a car crash was not an accident.

10.00 News. 10.30 The Sweeney. Regan is on the trail of an armed thug as well as the missing wife of a colleague in this week's tale of the Flying Squad.

11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. Highlights of the John Conteh/Matthew Sade Muhammad/Franklin fight.

12.25 am News with Sir John Birt. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 5.00 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.00 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 11.00 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 12.00 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 5.00 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.00 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